

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 8 1916. Temperature 5 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 86 67

January 8 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 55 2 p.m. 61
Humidity 68 52

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 29.02

3117 日四初月二十年卯乙

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916.

大拜禮 號八月正英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE VOTING ON THE COMPULSION BILL.

GERMANY'S STRENGTH AND FUTURE INTENTIONS.

British Submarine Sunk: Crew Saved.

SUCCESSES IN THE EAST AND WEST.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

POISON GAS INSTALLATION DESTROYED.

January 7, 1.10 a.m.
A Paris communique states:—We successfully bombarded the enemy's defences at Steenstraete, Bettes and Boesinghe station. Bois le Eux (sic) au Mont, south of Arras, was shelled as a train was passing through, an entire poison gas installation being destroyed by gunfire.
In Champagne, north of Navarin farm, several reservoirs were blown up.

THE RUSSIANS.

FURTHER PROGRESS RECORDED.

January 7, 1.15 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, a communique says:—We occupied the cemetery at Tsartorysk and established ourselves in the captured portions of the enemy's positions north-east of Czernowitz.

GERMANY'S STRENGTH.

A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT'S CONCLUSIONS.

January 7, 1.55 p.m.
The Times military correspondent estimates that there are two million Germans on the Western front, one million on the Eastern and two and a half millions along the lines of communication, in garrisons, etc. He says that Germany must find herself, between May and October, unable to maintain her strength in effectiveness and therefore she will be bound before then to force a decision on one or other front.
The writer submits tentatively the conclusion that a defeat of Russia may still be the centre feature of German strategy, and he says that if General von Mackensen's troops, which up to the present have been destined to support the Turks in Syria and elsewhere, have been rushed back to stem General Ivanoff's attack, then the Teuto-Turkish attack on Egypt is likely to lose the best season for operations, or be launched minus the German troops.

VIEWS OF RUSSIAN EXPERTS.

January 7, 1.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says Russian military experts think that the Germans may attempt an offensive between Finak and Smorgoni in retaliation against the present Russian offensive. This would be an advantage to Russia, because the Germans would have to leave behind formidable defences and safe winter quarters. Such a move would mean a battle on an unprecedented scale along an eight hundred miles front.

NO-WEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

January 7, 2.55 p.m.
The Norwegian steamer Fridtjof Nansen has been sunk and two of the crew drowned.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

A RECORD YIELD.

January 7, 2.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that Mr. Hagelhorn, the Commissioner of Public Works, states that the Victorian wheat yield will probably be between 55,000,000 and 60,000,000 bushels, thus surpassing all estimates.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE.

January 7, 2.50 a.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Samuel said he was convinced of the necessity for the Compulsory Military Service Bill by the cold logic of facts. A million men could and must be spared. The war could only be won by hard fighting.

MR. BARNES' FIRM STAND.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, Labour M.P. for Blackfriars, said he knew there was strong feeling in his constituency against the Bill, but he was going to risk voting for the Bill. He said he had returned that day after a month in France, during which he visited the lines from end to end. The men were in the trenches for four days and nights at a stretch, making cheerful but terrible sacrifices, and the least we could do was to see that all young men living here in comfort should do their share.

MR. BALFOUR ON UNITY.

Mr. A. J. Balfour (First Lord of the Admiralty) said never had a debate on a controversial subject shown more fundamental unity of feeling, genuine patriotism and determination to do their best. That night's division might do harm abroad, but any impartial listener to the whole debate would be convinced that never had a more united front been shown by any country in circumstances of great stress in regard to the great policy we were pursuing and would pursue to an absolutely successful issue.

THE OBJECTORS.

January 7, 6.05 a.m.
The House of Commons minority on the Compulsory Military Service Bill was composed of 15 Nationalists and several Liberals, including Mr. John Burns (M.P. for Battersea) and Sir Alfred Mond (M.P. for Swansea). The Labourites were divided, while the O'Brienites abstained from voting.

Ovation for the Premier.

The announcement of the division was read amid loud cheers. The M.P.'s in khaki waving their handkerchiefs.
Mr. Asquith, while walking down the floor of the House, was given an ovation.

MR. HENDERSON'S POSITION.

January 7, 1.20 p.m.
The majority of the Labour Members of Parliament and the National Labour Executive have decided to oppose the Compulsion Bill in view of the decision of the Labour Congress.
Mr. Henderson, interviewed, said he did not intend to resign his seat, but he would have resigned had the Congress required him to oppose the Bill, which he will continue to support.

THE MINORITY VOTE.

January 7, 1.20 p.m.
The figures in the minority vote against the Compulsion Bill were:—
Nationalists 60.
Liberals 34.
Labourites 11.
Mr. Henderson, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Brace did not vote.

FRENCH APPRECIATION.

January 7, 2.55 p.m.
The French Press expresses warm appreciation of the adoption of the principle of compulsion by Britain.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND THE CRITICS.

January 7, 8.05 p.m.
In the House of Lords, replying to criticisms concerning the conduct of the war, Lord Lansdowne said it must be remembered that we had to consult our Allies at every step, hence the apparent hesitation with which the Government was sometimes charged. If we treated our Allies as Germany treated hers, the task would be simpler, but those were not the kind of relations prevailing between us and them. Thus the responsibility for the direction of affairs was not undivided.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK.

ALL THE CREW SAVED

January 7, 12.05 p.m.
The Admiralty announces that a British submarine sank off Texel yesterday. The entire crew of 33 was rescued and brought to Helder by the Dutch cruiser Noord Brabant.

HONGKONG'S WAR PRISONERS.

THE RECENT ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

January 7, 2.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Hongkong states that some of the interned aliens tunnelled in the direction of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, but a timely discovery prevented their escape.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GREECE AND THE ALLIES.

THE DIPLOMATIC SITUATION.

January 6, 4.35 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said he did not think the Allies' diplomatic situation in Greece was other than satisfactory.

GREECE SATISFIED.

January 7, 2.35 a.m.
A telegram from Athens states that the Entente Ministers have informed the Greek Government that the Consuls arrested at Salonica have been set free. The Greek Government has declared itself satisfied.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

GERMAN TRENCHES DESTROYED.

January 6, 4.35 p.m.
The Paris communique says that the French in the course of an effective bombardment in Champagne destroyed a number of German trenches. Other minor operations were favourable to the French.

ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

January 7, 02.35 a.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig in a communique says that, in addition to an air raid on Douai, another bombing raid was carried out on the 5th inst. by thirteen machines against a stores depot at Lesant. A German patrol was dispersed north of the Somme. Artillery activity has been confined to the east of Arras and Ypres.

HONGKONG'S WAR PRISONERS.

TO SAIL ON JANUARY 15.

January 6, 5.45 p.m.
Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said it had been decided, with the concurrence of the Commonwealth Government, to deport to Australia the prisoners of war and women and children interned in Hongkong. They are expected to leave the Colony on the 15th inst.

AN INTERESTING BYE-ELECTION.

January 6, 5.45 p.m.
An interesting bye-election is pending for St. George's Hanover Square, owing to Sir Alexander Henderson's elevation to the Peerage.
Sir George Reid (High Commissioner for Australia) the official Unionist candidate, is opposed by Mr. T. Gibson Bowles who is standing for the full exercise of our sea power and no interference with the action of the Fleet.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

LABOUR OPPOSITION.

January 6, 6.00 p.m.
The Railwaymen's amendment urging the Labour Congress to use every means in its power to oppose the Compulsion Bill and recommending the Labourites in Parliament to oppose it was carried by 1,715,000 votes to 934,000.
The Labour Congress adopted as a substantive motion the amendment opposing the Compulsion Bill by a majority of 1,215,000 votes.

LABOUR MINISTERS RESIGN.

January 8, 2.10 p.m.
The Labour representatives Mr. A. Henderson (President of the Board of Education), Mr. W. Brace (Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Home Office), and Mr. G. H. Roberts (Junior Lord of the Treasury) have resigned from the Ministry.
It is understood that Messrs. Henderson, Brace and Roberts will vote for Compulsion to-night despite the decision of the Labour Congress.

A GENERAL ELECTION?

January 7, 6.00 a.m.
The Labour Party has decided to withdraw from the Coalition, hence the resignations of Messrs. Henderson, Brace and Roberts although they are supporters of the Bill.

January 7, 6.55 a.m.
There is some talk in political circles of the possibility of a General Election, owing to the Labour Congress vote. It is stated that if the situation became strained the Premier would not hesitate to go to the country in order to strengthen the Government, and if this happened it is stated that provision would be made for voters at the front recording their votes.

January 7, 12.35 a.m.
The House of Commons passed the first reading of the Compulsion Bill by 403 votes to 105.

RECRUITING.

January 8, 7.20 p.m.
Recruiting offices will re-open on Monday for the Derby group system.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

An entire German poison gas installation has been destroyed by French gunfire.

The Norwegian steamer Fridtjof Nansen has been sunk and two of the crew drowned.

The Victorian wheat yield will probably be between 55,000,000 bushels, this surpassing all estimates.

The French Press expresses warm appreciation of the adoption of the principle of compulsion by Britain.

Mr. John Barnes and Sir Alfred Mond were among those who voted against the Compulsory Military Service Bill.

Mr. Asquith, while walking down the floor of the House after the division on the Compulsion Bill, was given an ovation.

The announcement of the division on the Compulsion Bill was read amid loud cheers, the M.P.'s in khaki waving their handkerchiefs.

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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—
Principal features: Small Premium. Liberal Surrender Value. No Medical Examination. Return of Premium in the Event of Death. and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to
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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

NOTICE.

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ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH PILSENER
BEER.

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Electric Face Massage.

A Specialty.

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GRILL ROOM.

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J. H. TAGGART,
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A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.
Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

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Telephone No. 197. Tel. Address "COMFORT."

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High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices. Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect these Residential Quarters.
Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.

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ASTOR HOUSE.

From 1st January 1914, Board and Lodging from \$30.00 per month and upwards. Best Attention. Excellent Cuisine. Private Dining Rooms for Special Dinners.
Caterers for special tiffin and dinner parties at the Hotel, Clubs, or residences.

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Opposite ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

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ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Board and Residence from \$3.50 per day \$85.00 per month.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.
BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under English Management.

H. R. WARING,
ACTING MANAGER.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.
PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to Tel. Add. "Phoenix."
THE MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

1400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL.
Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.
P. O. PEUSTME, Manager.

THE PALACE HOTEL.

CORNER OF HARKOW AND HAIPHONG ROAD, KOWLOON.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN RENOVATED AND IS ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

PRIVATE and RESIDENTIAL LOUNGE WITH

SALOON BILLIARD BAR.

PUBLIC BILLIARD BAR WITH FIRST CLASS TABLE.

ONLY FIRST CLASS WINES AND SPIRITS STOCKED.

F. E. WATSON,
Manager.

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CRUICKSHANK'S GOOD BALSAM.

A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.
PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

MARTIN'S MIXTURE.

A SPECIFIC FOR INFLUENZA, HAY FEVER, COLD IN THE HEAD.
PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

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Strong, solid and compact. Iron and Nickel Electrodes with caustic potash in strong iron box. Minimum use of materials. May be charged a thousand times without lowering its efficiency, may be charged and discharged in minimum time and to its full extent without injury. May be kept unloaded for any length of time and is absolutely safe from self-discharging when left even a long time loaded and out of use. Salt water has no injurious effect on the accumulator.

An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ACCUMULATORS AND CELLS

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FOUNTAIN PEN

There is no more useful gift

"Swan"

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A wide range of styles to suit every writer.

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Pipes—Cigars—Tobacco

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Diaries 1916

GIFT BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

The British Boy's Annual 4.00

Girls' Own Annual 6.00

Chums 4.00

Boys' for Little Folks 2.00

Chatterbox 2.40

Herbert Strang's Annals 3.20

Little Folks 4.00

Cassell's Children's Annual 4.75

Rosbud Annual 3.20

Leading Strings 2.00

Wild Animals I have Known

by Ernest Thompson

Seton 4.00

Toy Books Painting Books

TUCKS ZAG-ZAW PUZZLES

Harbott's Plasticine

The ever popular spelling Game

WORD MAKING and WORD TAKING

BELLE VIEW.

Shanklin Road, Telephone No. 907.

Mex's is a la Carte at all Hours

Afternoon Tea and Cakes

SPECIAL DINNERS

On SATURDAY the 1st and SUNDAY the 2nd January, 1914.

Musical Entertainment

Commencing from 4 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post.

Transportation of Germans.

The camp at Kowloon has no doubt been the means of preserving the utmost tranquillity in the Colony, politically, industrially, and socially. Now comes the official word that the segregated aliens are to have the distance between them and Victoria increased still further by a move to Australia. There is more than enough work to be done in our dominions and probably our enemy guests will not exist in such well rewarded inactivity as they have hitherto enjoyed. In February of last year some "campers" were cunning enough to take advantage of a privilege which had been granted them, to borrow under certain easing and make a deal, they cut on the right side of the barbed wire. The long arm of the military law reached them, however, and their liberty was short lived. Another attempt to tunnel a secret way out of the camp has been discovered this week. In all the circumstances the transportation of the "enemy" is hailed locally with satisfaction and there will be a sigh of relief when we are able to say "They are off," an event which we are informed may take place before another week is out.

Daily Press.

Sir Ian Hamilton's Despatch.

Soon afterwards when Bulgaria having mobilised, Russia delivered her ultimatum, Lord Kitchener asked for an estimate of the losses that would be involved in withdrawal from the Peninsula. Sir Ian Hamilton replied that such a step was "unthinkable." He was then recalled, "as the Government desired the fresh and unbiased opinion of a responsible commander upon the question of an early evacuation. The successor, as we know, reported favourably on the Government's new policy, and the withdrawal was most skillfully effected without loss. The whole history of the operation from start to finish makes very sorry reading, and suggests that the enterprise was undertaken without due appreciation of its magnitude. All that men could do our soldiers did, and with a fair share of good fortune, their efforts on several occasions might have been crowned with success.

China Mail.

Compulsory Service for Shirkers.

The debate on the Compulsory Bill is interesting for the light it throws on the recent difficulties of the Cabinet in coming to a decision on the question. If Sir John Simon has said all that there is to be said against the measure, we cannot believe that the action he has taken in resigning from the Cabinet will command very general approval. Public opinion in Great Britain is undoubtedly opposed overwhelmingly to compulsory military service in general principles, and nothing but the clearest recognition of the imperative necessity for the temporary abandonment of our traditional national policy could lead such a statement as Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George, and so on, to mention many other members of the Cabinet, to recommend the nation to resort to the principle of compulsory military service. Apart from the sentimental objection to the adoption of the measure, it is a step which would be a complete repudiation of the policy of the Government since the outbreak of the war. It is a step which would be a complete repudiation of the policy of the Government since the outbreak of the war. It is a step which would be a complete repudiation of the policy of the Government since the outbreak of the war.

GENERAL NEWS.

San Francisco Exhibition.

The closing of the San Francisco exhibition took place on December 4. The total number of visitors to the exhibition reached 18,000,000 against an estimate of 1,000,000.

Coal Magnate's New Estate.

Mr. D. A. Thomas, head of the South Wales coal combine, has purchased the Mountbatten estate of the late Mrs. Perry Herick, of over 4,000 acres, including two historic castles.

Epidemic of Coccal Ager.

When an old man was prosecuted at Liverpool on November 30, for wrongly stating his wife's age at death, the clerk to the court said this was only one of many cases, and the Registrar-General had directed action.

Gunboat Smith Knocked Out.

New York, November 29.—In a boxing contest here to-night Jim Coffey knocked out Gunboat Smith in the fourth round with a right swing to the jaw. Coffey had the advantage in all the rounds, and punished Smith severely, making a much better show than in his recent fight with Frank Moran.

Eleven Drowned After a Ball.

Corunna, November 28.—Two Spaniards and thirteen German seamen from the steamer Belgrano, interned in this port, were coming back by boat from the village of Santa Cruz, where they had been at a ball, when suddenly the boat was struck by a large wave and capsized. One Spaniard and ten Germans were drowned.

More City "Specials" Wanted.

So many special constables have resigned from the City Police Reserve to join His Majesty's Forces that the commandant, Colonel J. W. Benningfield, C.C., has issued an appeal to men over forty who are physically fit to perform the duty of a special constable. Men under forty who wish to join must produce a certificate of rejection showing that they are ineligible for naval or military service.

What the Courts Show.

There was not a single case of drunkenness at either the borough or county police courts at Kingston-on-Thames on November 30, according to the *Globe*. There were no charges for the action of the magistrates, a most unusual state of things for the early days of that week. At Old-street, where on an average there have been from 29 to 30 cases dealt with every Tuesday morning, only three charges were brought. Mr. Clark Hall, the magistrate, remarked that the figures were very significant.

Voice Regained by Shock.

The wife of a machinist at West Hartlepool named Bowran has, under singular circumstances, recovered her voice, which she lost through shock during the bombardment in December 1914, when a shell wrecked the house next door. Since the bombardment she had been unable to speak above the merest whisper, but the doctor expressed the opinion that a sudden shock would restore her voice, and this has proved to be the case. She was at the local theatre when an imitation naval gun was discharged. The sudden shock caused her to exclaim, "Oh, dear," and she found that she could once more speak aloud.

The Chinese Greenrogers.

Curiously enough Confucius had a poor opinion of greenrogers, writes Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes in the *Daily News*. When that remarkable man took office in the Kingdom of Lu, within three months (though he was only 23 years old), he managed to persuade greenrogers not to use short weights and measures, a custom which means of great antiquity among that class of people, and to which, notwithstanding his precepts, aided by a very liberal application of the bamboo, they have in modern days unfortunately returned. The remark may perhaps be intended to apply only to Chinese greenrogers; nor am I able to say whether they deserve the appellation. Men who have travelled and lived in China have told me that, as a race, the Chinese are remarkable for honesty.

If you have lost your appetite.

One of the big variety of health foods at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, 100, Queen's Road, Central, is a most

NOTICE.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

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From \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

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1/2 to 15" 5" to 15" 5" to 10"

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

I.—Authorized Capital—\$1,000,000

Subscribed Capital—\$500,000

Paid-up Capital—\$2,537,500

II.—Fire Funds—\$3,537,047

III.—Life and Annuity Funds—\$7,567,590

Sinking Fund Account—\$2,537,500

Revenue Fire Branch—\$2,537,500

Life and Annuity—\$2,537,500

Branches—\$2,537,500

Marine Department—\$2,537,500

Other Receipts—\$2,537,500

Total—\$25,375,000

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested and by Act of Parliament are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's business.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for

the above Company are prepared

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For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

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Chief Manager.

CONSIGNEES. INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

The Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG"

Having arrived from the above

Ports Consignees of cargo by her

are hereby informed that their

goods will be delivered from

alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge

or remaining on board after noon

the 4th inst. will be landed at

Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers. Hongkong, January 2nd, 1916.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two roomed flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road.

Offices in King's Buildings.

Offices in Des Vœux Road Central.

Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

New Houses in Broadwood Terrace.

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No. 1 Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay.

Godowns at Warehouse.

No. 1, 2 and 3 West End Terrace Canton.

Apply to—

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TO LET.—Ravenshill East Park Road, containing 9

rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants quarters, &c. vacant 1st November.

Apply De-conv. Looker Deacon & Harston.

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TO LET.—Two houses in "Stonehenge", No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.

Each house contains downstairs two good rooms and upstairs three bedrooms, each with bathroom.

Outhouses and Grass tennis court.

Shortly available for occupation.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road, Chater's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman.

Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a specialty. Write "Despatch" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Architect and Civil Engineer Licentiate R.I.B.A. desires change, would join in, take charge or act sound experience in Far Eastern private and official practice. For full particulars in Confidence address "Capable" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Expert Male Stenographer and Office Assistant. Apply with References to "SHIPPING" care this Paper.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A second-hand (two coloured ribbon) No. 7 Remington Typewriter, practically new and in good condition. No reasonable offer rejected. Apply to "REMO" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.—One 104 B.H.P. Hornsby Acland Oil Engine complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts, with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switchboard for Accumulators.

Dynamo, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

NOTICES



RO-SAN

WASHSTAND

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RUNNING
WATER
WITHOUT
PLUMBING
CLEAN
ATTRACTIVE
INEXPENSIVE



PHONE No. 1500. FOR CIRCULAR 1500.

Tel. 644.

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FAIRALL & CO.

ANNUAL WINTER SALE.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, JANUARY 10,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

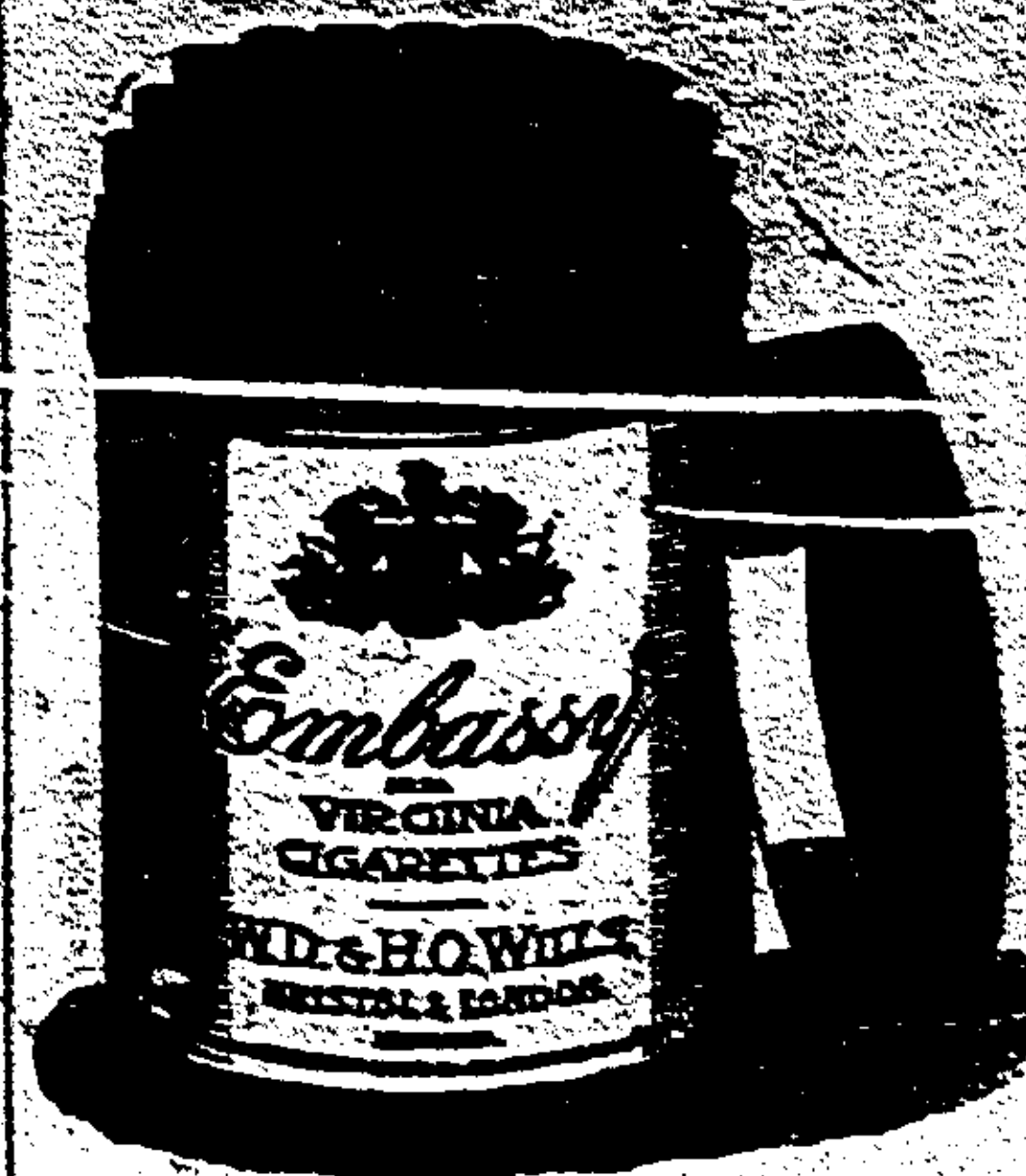
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Gives instant relief for all cases of influenza, colds, coughs, and all other ailments of the throat and chest. It is a most valuable remedy for all who suffer from these complaints. It is sold in all the leading chemists and druggists.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST CLASS PRESERVED, CURED AND DRY MANUFACTURERS. Solely at Hongkong. OFFICE: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

NOTICES



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A VIRGINIA CIGARETTE OF DELICIOUS FLAVOUR

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' DEPT.

THE LATEST STYLES IN

COATS & SKIRTS.

TRAVELLING

WRAPS & COATS.

BLOUSES, DRESSES, UNDERSKIRTS,

SMART GOODS—MODERATE PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THEO. VAFIADIS & CO. EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Imperial Bouquet per 100 \$5.00

Extra Fine (Grand

Format) - - - - - 100 4.40

Crown Prince - - - - - 100 4.40

Nectar (Gold Tipped) - - - - - 100 4.40

Yildiz - - - - - 25 1.00

Club Size - - - - - 10 35

Non Plus Ultra - - - - - 100 3.30

Superfine - - - - - 50 1.70

Fine - - - - - 100 2.00

Sole Agents:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

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English Tailors

NO. 1, WYNDHAM ST.

FLOWER ST.

Established 1900.

N. LAZARUS.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

WAR AND HEADACHES.

Have you noticed that your eyes are much more tired and that you have headaches since the war started?

Everyone is reading two or three times as many papers as usual. Their additional reading causes eyestrain in eyes which had been previously capable of doing all the work they were asked to do. If your eyes were perfect or if you had correctly fitted glasses, you could read all day without tiring your eyes.

We make no charge for testing your eyes, therefore if your eyes are tired call in and ask if you need glasses.

Sight Tested with Latest Scientific Instruments by H. TORRES, F.S.M.C.O.

N. LAZARUS.

WILL CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

WATSON'S
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OLD BROWN BRANDY

THE
PEG O' MY HEART



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

Correspondents are requested to observe rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—
Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, per annum. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)
The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S DESPATCH.

Such great interest has centered of late in the Balkan position and in the political situation at home that the average newspaper reader has almost forgotten Sir Ian Hamilton's connection with the Dardanelles. If we wished to be uncharitable we might hint that it is quite in accordance with the wishes of some of the wisecracks who are responsible for the doing-out of war news that this should be so; that the public should be allowed to lose interest in important matters so that when further statements are ultimately made regarding them their attention is found to have been diverted to other topics. Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch deals with what is now stale news; but we are hoping that there are influential people at home with long memories who are sufficiently interested in the tragedy of the Dardanelles to be prepared to have the whole matter threshed out very thoroughly indeed when the war is over.

Reduced to a few lines, General Hamilton's story is to the effect that, though his supply of munitions and drafts was declining and in spite of the prevalence of sickness his men remained confident "that so long as they stuck to their guns the country would stick by them." The surprise of the enemy at Suvla Bay was complete, but General Hamilton felt bound to rest his troops. As the British forces dwindled in strength and numbers, the Turks increased in these directions. General Hamilton thereupon cabled for fresh men who, if sent immediately, could have helped him "to clear a passage for the fleet to Constantinople." These were not sent; and there ends the story. It is easy for us who sit in comfort to judge Sir Ian Hamilton—or General Stopford for that matter—and to suggest that this or that should have been done; but that sort of work will not help matters much. Only those who have suffered from long strain and fatigue in a hot climate can enter into the difficulties which these generals and their men were called upon to endure; there comes a limit to every man's powers of endurance, and we believe sufficiently in British sense of fair play to be convinced that the troops will not be judged too harshly by public opinion.

Paradoxically speaking, those who have the most right to judge them have the least right. The authorities at home, to whom those men who have failed must hold themselves responsible, have themselves to face public opinion yet for not having sent the relief that was expected. How, then, can they judge the men who failed merely because those who failed did not put in an appearance? The position portrayed by Sir Ian Hamilton seems to be of a piece with the rest of the management of the war—a war that has been conducted in great measure by civilians who would have been better employed in handling something that they understood. And those same civilians, or many of them, will doubtless be shown enough in the end to stand aside and allow the army chiefs to be the scapegoats—for it is at that kind of work that your Radical politician shines. But there is just this hope that blame and praise may fall on the proper shoulders: the British public, after the war is over, will be more a military and less a civil public than it has ever been in modern times. This should surely mean that the soldier will get more real and lasting credit than has hitherto fallen to him. When the voter lays aside his rifle and returns to his former civilian pursuits, he will bear in mind the difficulties that he had his brothers-in-arms on all sides, and will not forget that they fought on the understanding that "so long as they stuck to their guns the country would stick by them"—and that apparently the country, in this case, did not stick by them.

The Piracy Evil.

There are some interesting observations on the piracy question in the Canton trade report just issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs. Dealing with conditions in the Canton delta, it is stated that owing to the vigorous action taken by the Central and Provincial Governments, shipping in the district had never enjoyed such safety as during the closing months of the year under notice. A tribute is paid to the good patrol work done by the Chinese naval forces, but it is recorded that even yet much still remains to be done, and the point is well made that "only strong measures continuously applied will stamp out this dangerous class, which from long immunity has come to regard its vocation as almost legitimate." What is needed, of course, is that the hunters which are known to be infested by these pirate hordes—and the spots are certainly well-known—shall be periodically raided in force. The robbers should be given no respite until they are absolutely tracked down and made to learn that the indulgence of their pet pastime will prove a costly and painful business for them. It is all a matter of keeping on systematic lines, working always in mind the truth that prevention is far, far better than cure.

How Long?

Hongkong has something more than a passing interest in the completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway, since it is eventually to bring the Colony into direct and through railway communication with Europe. But nobody seems to have the faintest idea when the link is to be finally forged. For the past seven or eight years now, it has been said that the line would be finished "in about five years," but the five years appear as far ahead now as ever they did. The latest Customs report has a reference to the project which says that, owing to lack of funds, less progress was made during the year 1914 than in previous years. It appears that when the report was written (March 31, 1915) only the twelfth section (122 miles from Canton) was completed, work on the next section continuing slowly. Each section, it may be explained, represents a distance of ten miles. Now, the total length of the projected line is about 500 miles, and construction is supposed to be proceeding from both ends. We can see how slowly the scheme is advancing from the Canton end; how the situation stands at the other terminus we do not know. But one thing is quite clear—namely, that the final step will not be taken for many a year yet unless progress is much more rapid than it has been in the past. It is the old, old story of Chinese indifference to time: there is never any hurry in China. So we must possess our souls in patience and continue to dream of the day when we shall be able to jump into the train at Kowloon and get transported to Europe along the shining line of metals.

Mail Matters.

Our comments in this column on Wednesday last regarding the delays in the arrival of mails via Siberia have called forth an official reply from the Postmaster General, which we published in our issue of yesterday. The statements which he makes must, we suppose, be accepted, though from enquiries made in several quarters we should imagine it will be news to many residents to learn of the arrival in the Colony of Siberian mails at an average of one in three days from the first of last month up to the present time. Our observations were in no wise directed in a complaining spirit at the Post Office here, for no-one would be so foolish as to suggest that that worthy Department could be held responsible for delays in transit through Russia. We were simply pointing out that the mails were being delayed, and we have no doubt that many of our readers could bear us out on that point. We know, as a fact, of at least two cases in which letters posted at home, one on November 28 and the other on November 30, only reached here on January 5—that surely indicates a delay somewhere. Letters are most certainly being hung up, whether the Postmaster General is prepared to admit the fact or not.

DAY BY DAY

RELIGIONS IN THE HEART, NOT IN THE KNEE—Douglas Jerrold.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 53; overcast. (1915, 43 fine).
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 61; overcast. (1915, 56 fine).

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due to-day per a.s. Anhui.
Australian Mail.—Due to-morrow per a.s. Eastern.
Canadian Mail.—Closes on Monday per a.s. Arakan 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day per a.s. Chensan 5 p.m.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11 5/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 43rd anniversary of the death of Napoleon III.

Promoted.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint 2nd Lieutenant Richard John Stevenson, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 4th January, 1916.

Vacant Post.

It is notified that the post of Assistant Medical Officer, Kowloon, has been rendered vacant by the absence of Mr. Pala Dara Ray Naidu without leave or reasonable cause, with effect from the 17th December, 1915.

Food and Drugs.

For the year ended December 31, 1915, the following samples were examined under the Food and Drugs Ordinance, all being genuine save one of rum—Beer, 6; brandy, 6; bread, 2; flour, 1; gin, 2; milk, 45; port, 4; rum, 6; cherry, 2; whisky, 8.

December Weather.

During December the average mean temperature in Hongkong was 63.4, the highest point reached being 80.1, on the 8th, and the lowest 51.9, on the 20th. There were 214.5 hours of sunshine and 0.775-inch of rain. The average humidity was 62.

Dogs from Shanghai.

A regulation made by the Governor-in-Council under Section 6 of the Dogs Ordinance provides that no dogs brought from Shanghai will be permitted to land in this Colony for a period of six months from the 27th day of December, 1915.

Rate Reminder.

It is notified for the information of owners and occupiers of tenements that, under the provisions of the Rating Ordinance, 1901, (Ordinance No. 6 of 1901), rates for the first quarter of 1916 are payable in advance on or before the 31st January, 1916.

A Big Theft.

Two Chinese charged respectively with stealing and receiving from a store at Canton Road, Yau-mat, 109 drain pipes and 46 balustrade supports value \$452.35, were brought before Mr. Haselard this morning.

Det. Sergt. Wills prosecuted. A remand until Monday was ordered.

Music at the Belle View Hotel.
The management of the Belle View Hotel, Shaukiwan Road, have made arrangements for an excellent programme of music to be rendered in the hotel grounds to-morrow from 4.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. The telephone number of the hotel is 907.

Opium Illegally Concealed.
Before Mr. Haselard, this morning, a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of 8 taels of opium at Sze Yip Wharf.

It was stated that when a searcher stopped him going on to the wharf he found two tins of opium. When the man was subsequently searched at the police station, two more tins were found under his socks. A fine of \$800 or in default, two months' hard labour, was imposed.

Stamp Rule.

A rule made by the Governor-in-Council under Section 6 Sub-section (4) of the Stamp Ordinance, lays it down that for the purposes of stamping Memoranda and Articles of Association of Chinese Companies as required by Sections 7 and 13 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911-1915, ten dollar or five dollar stamps over and above the duty on the documents shall be used.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE RUSSIANS.

The Labour Members.

The very obvious answer to the Labour Congress people who are voting in their thousands against compulsion is: "What would you suggest instead?" As we know, the whole spirit of the British people is entirely opposed to compulsory service. The reason for this is that there has never, hitherto, been a period in our history when, if men were required to fight for their King, they were not forthcoming in adequate numbers. The fact that considerably over half a million untrained men of military age are now found to be too proud or too frightened to fight has upset all accepted views on the question of compulsion. Till faddism made its home in England, Britishers rightly regarded any suggestion as to conscription as a deliberate insult to them. To-day things are different, and the hargreaves may be said to have forced the Government into asking for compulsory service. One is bound to sympathize with the Labour Members who have felt called upon to resign their seats in the Ministry. They were there as the representatives of the workmen who have now so unmistakably expressed themselves as opposed to the new Bill, and if their own supporters will not stand by them, their occupation may be regarded as gone.

An Election?

In view of the political topeytorydom that prevails, it is difficult to see how, after all, a general election is to be avoided. All the blather that is being indulged in in Parliament and in the Home papers will not convince the man in the street that the Government as it stands has the nation's confidence. It has cut its own throat by its hopeless want of firmness, and by its readiness to withhold facts, to delay news and to humbug the people in all directions. Resolute firmness, months ago, would have ended all, or most of the trouble where munitions and recruiting were concerned. On the surface the British workman may revel in talk of persecution and tyranny by a Government that means to have its way; but at heart he has an enormous respect for those who can make him obey them. If half the resoluteness that has been observed in connection with the drink question at home had been exercised towards the shirkers and the malcontent workers, our troubles would have been ended by this time. It is months now since the National Register put the Government in possession of all the information it needed as to who was and who was not disgracing his country, and it was possible, long ago to shame the slackers into volunteering, by posting them on every barn door, by forcing them to wear some badge of disgrace under pain of imprisonment, and by scores of other means. Similarly it was possible to smash the trade unions and to force the idle hounds whose mouthing and whining and grasping have stood in the way of victory to do some work or else go to gaol. We repeat that, had the Government shown itself resolute, the very men who praise of tyranny would have been the first to respect it.

"The Kowloon Germans."

We like to see Reuter bustling. This morning he gravely informs Hongkong that it has been decided to send the German prisoners away from here to Australia. Six days ago this decision was known to various people in the Colony. The "Telegraph" got hold of it at midday on Sunday, and by permission of the authorities printed the news in its afternoon edition; but perhaps, in order that we might not grow too cocky, whoop over our little bit of exclusive information, Providence ordained that the Government should thereupon make haste to inform the other papers. But let that pass. Reuter's other local discovery this morning is to the effect that the Germans have been tunnelling in the direction of the railway, and that a discovery was made.

1891.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending January 8th, 1891.)

The Dollar.

January 8.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/5 1/2.
"For General Information."
January 9.—"Can anybody inform us when the long-promised revised copies of the Ordinances of Hongkong are likely to be issued? One of these fine days we may feel disposed to write a short and sweet history of that notorious abortion yclept 'The Law Revision Committee'—for 'general information,' as the talented Editor of the Government Gazette expresses it."

"Mere Vapid Trash."

January 2.—"It is frequently amusing how even the most circumspect of public orators give themselves away. A curious instance occurred the other day when Mr. F. Fleming was acknowledging in the Legislative Council the somewhat florid compliments of the unofficial members. In the course of his oration—for our worthy Colonial Secretary is no despicable rival of Gladstone's in the matter of exuberant verbosity—the Administrator is reported to have said:—'I desire to take this opportunity of publicly expressing to all members of the Civil Service the assistance they have rendered me during the greater part of the last year, assistance which has gone far, I may say very far, towards lightening the burden of my task.' We don't see why the Civil Service was lugged into this speech, but the stiches are ours; the remarks are mere vapid trash; and His Excellency's references to Messrs. Berradas and Xavier who 'lightened' Mr. Fleming's 'burden' and the public exchequer to the tune of \$60,000 and \$1,000, respectively, must surely be set down to temporary mental derangement."

On Land Reclamation.

January 3.—The intention of the Hongkong Government with regard to the eighty-five thousand dollars worth of reclaimed land that has been lying waste at Causeway Bay for years past would interest a considerable proportion of the taxpaying public. Will the Hon. Mr. Byzie kindly do the needful by interpellating his Excellency the Governor at as early a date as possible? He who was in harness when that expensive piece of reclamation was "jobbed" through the Council, during Mr. W. H. Marsh's administration, by Surveyor-General Pries and the late Mr. Baileys Johnson, and consequently is in some measure responsible for a heavy expenditure of public money which has yet produced no return."

The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited.

January 8.—An extraordinary general meeting of the above-named company was held at the City Hall at noon to-day. There were present:—Mr. J. J. Kewrick (Chairman) Mr. C. P. Charter (Vice-Chairman) Messrs. S. O. Michaelson D. R. Sassoon, J. S. Moore, Poon Pung and Lee Sing (Directors), Messrs. T. H. Whitehead, V. H. Dawson, W. Judd, E. B. Allen, H. Wicking, H. Humphreys, H. Hams, A. G. Morris, G. O. Anderson, T. Goss, T. Davies, R. K. Leigh, T. Rose, T. Arnold, Ho Kom Tong, G. Murray-Bain, E. Hoppling, John Hing Ki, C. S. Taylor, E. Jones, Hughes, H. W. Hogg, and A. Shelton-Hooper (Secretary). The Chairman said:—Gentlemen you will recall that it was stated by me at the last annual meeting that your directors were considering what steps should be taken to enlarge the Company's sphere of operations, and since that time you are aware that an Ordinance was introduced in the Legislative Council and passed to enable a Company to take in Memorandum of Association. Your directors propose taking advantage, with your consent of the powers which the Ordinance confers, and it is for the purpose of passing a special resolution to enable us to do business out of this Colony, that you are assembled to-day. It may be convenient to shareholders to be acquainted with the details of the proposed business, and it is for that purpose that I am addressing you to-day.

1891.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for January 8th 1891.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$265 per share buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$63 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$65 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—\$14.340 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$30 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$14.70 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$345 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$38 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$85 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$56 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$129 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$175 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$91.

Indo-China S.N. Company—\$27 1/2 per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$47 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company Ltd.—\$172 per share, buyers.

Tanong Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$100 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$134 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$79 per share, sellers and buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 1/2 per share, sellers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$130 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$20 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$91 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$7 1/2 per share, sellers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$30 per share, sellers.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

January 1	Tons	1915
" 2	137	
" 3	135	
" 4	127	
" 5	125	
" 6	128	
" 7	129	
Total to 7th inst.	943	
Daily average	134 1/2	

hear from me the reasons why the Directors consider it necessary to ask for powers to transact business elsewhere than in Hongkong, and in order to show you the necessity of having these powers I cannot do better than remind you that the original subscribed capital was \$2,500,000, of which only \$1,250,000 was paid up; and with only such a sum in hand we should have been unable to carry out our business beyond the colony to which we were limited. You are aware, however, that the subscribed capital was increased to \$5,000,000, and the paid up capital to \$2,500,000, which with the proceeds of the new issue of \$2,500,000 gives a total paid up capital of \$5,000,000. The fact that we have a paid up capital of \$5,000,000, and that we are now in a position to carry out our business in any part of the world, is a fact which should be a source of pride to all of us. It is for this reason that I am addressing you to-day, and it is for this reason that I am asking you to give your consent to the proposed business.

WAR TELEGRAMS

(Continued from page 1.)

NOTED MEN JOIN THE COLOURS.

January 8, 7.20 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that Sir Douglas Mawson, the Antarctic explorer, the Hon. Charles McDonald, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, Commonwealth Parliament, and the Hon. Miles Stanforth Smith, Administrator of New Guinea, have enlisted.

GERMAN EXCHANGE.

January 7, 2.25 a.m.
 A message from Zurich says that on the Bourse, German exchange is at 92, the lowest point reached, and there is frantic selling of German securities.

AN ITALIAN STEAMER'S GUNS.

January 7, 2.35 a.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at New York telegraphs that the Italian liner Guiseppe Verdi arrived with two four-inch naval guns mounted on her stern. It is probable that the Government will request that the guns be dismounted before the ship leaves American waters.

THE ITALIANS.

HEAVY GUNS AT WORK.

January 7, 4.00 a.m.
 The Rome communique says that Italian heavy guns frustrated Austrian attempts to rebuild trenches and gun emplacements at Malborghetto. A brisk artillery engagement is proceeding from Flava to the sea. A number of fruitless Austrian air raids are reported from Isonzo and elsewhere.

THE PERSIA OUTRAGE.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

January 7, 5.20 a.m.
 The official figures of the Persia tragedy are: 166 saved, 335 drowned.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., states:

Field Operations 9th Jan.
 The Right Centre and Left Sections Machine Gun Company will parade to-morrow as follows:
 9.00 a.m. at Statue Pier—Members living in Hongkong.
 9.30 a.m. at Kowloon Docks—Members living in Kowloon.
 Dress:—Khaki drill jacket and shorts, puttees, black boots (Officers—brown boots), helmet, belt, sidearms, two small pouches (empty) and rifle.

Parades.
 Parades for Monday, 10th inst. 7.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated 8.12.15—Morse flag and Morse lamp practice at Headquarters.

Remainder Nil.
 Scouts Company will parade next week as follows:

Tuesday, 11th January 5.15 p.m.—M.G. Section of No. 4 Section—Machine Gun drill at Headquarters. Remainder of No. 4 Section—Bayonet fighting at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 12th January 5.15 p.m.—M.G. Section of No. 1 Section—M.G. drill at Headquarters. Remainder of No. 1 Section—Bayonet fighting at Headquarters.

Thursday, 13th Jan. 5.15 p.m.—M.G. Section of No. 2 Section—M.G. drill at Headquarters. Remainder of No. 2 Section—Bayonet fighting at Headquarters.

Friday, 14th Jan. 5.15 p.m.—M.G. Section of No. 3 Section—M.G. drill at Headquarters. Remainder of No. 3 Section—Bayonet fighting at Headquarters.

Detail.
 Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—On duty until morning of 15th inst. No. 2 Section Art. Batty. Officer on duty Capt. W. M. Scott.
 P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—On duty to-night Scouts Company. Officer on duty Lieut. Murphy.

VESSELS AND CARGOES.

Further Lists of Detentions.

The following lists, which appeared in the London Gazette of the 29th, October, 5th and 12th November, 1915, are published in the Hongkong Government Gazette for general information:
 Vessels Detained or Captured at Sea by His Majesty's Armed Forces.

Name	Nationality	Where detained.
Ayis Nikola	(4) Turkish	Malta
Bateburg	(240) German	London
Hamborn	Netherland	Halifax, N.S.
Hocking	United States	Halifax, N.S.

Ships Whose Cargoes, or Part of them, have been Detained.

Name of Vessel	Nationality	Cargo Detained at
Abelton	Danish	Boston
Annie Johnson	Swedish	London
Antwerpen	Danish	Newcastle-on-Tyne
Balto	Norwegian	Kirkwall
Ocean	Swedish	Kirkwall
Olsson	Danish	Lerwick
Florida	Danish	Greenock
Gulfaxe	Danish	Boston
Heelsum	Dutch	Stornoway
Iberia	Swedish	Lerwick
Kentucky	Danish	Leith
Maracalbo	Danish	Lerwick
Osterland	Swedish	Greenock
Prosper III	Norwegian	Immingham
Rodfaxe	Danish	Kirkwall
Som-melsdyk	Dutch	The Downs
Tiber	Danish	Newcastle
United States	Danish	Liverpool
Vulcan	Danish	Fleetwood

On duty to-morrow night Scouts Company.
 Officer on duty Capt. Stewart.
 On duty 10th inst. Scouts Company.
 Officer on duty Capt. Hutchinson.
 On duty 15th inst. Sergeant Haggarty.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of January 8, 1915.

Reported Arrest of Cardinal Mercier.

The arrest of Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, has caused a profound impression in Rome. Papal circles are astonished and can hardly believe that Germany would be guilty of such an act.

The British Admiralty has issued a list of 517 men lost in the sinking in the English Channel of H.M.S. Formidable. According to the German newspapers, a submarine has reported by wireless that she sank H.M.S. Formidable. British destroyers pursued the submarine which, however, escaped.

Zeppelins Near Calais.

Three Zeppelin airships were reported on Wednesday morning off the coast between Calais and Gravelines, while German airman repeatedly appeared at Dunkirk during the day. The correspondent says that possibly they were scouts covering the movements of airships, for they dropped only one bomb. The Allied airman twice drove the intruders away.

Lord Curzon and Numbers. Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon urged that the utmost number of men should be sent to the front with the least possible delay. He believed that considerably more than two million men were needed, possibly nearer three. Lord Curzon expressed the utmost satisfaction with the recent events in Egypt. He also paid a tribute to the Indian troops, and expressed the hope that their numbers were being maintained. Earl Kitchener replied in the affirmative.

Bombardment of Dar-es-Salaam. British warships have bombarded Dar-es-Salaam, a sea-port in German East Africa, forty-five miles to the south of Zanzibar, causing considerable damage to the town and completely disabling all the enemy vessels in the harbour. Fourteen Europeans and twenty natives were taken prisoners. The British casualties were one killed and twelve wounded.

THEFT OF ANTIMONY ORE.

Sentence of Six Months Imprisonment.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Haselwood at the Police Court this morning with the larceny of 6,450 lbs. of antimony ore valued \$1,000, the property of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Mr. E. A. Davidson appeared on behalf of the Company, stating that he was prepared for the police to conduct the case.

Detective Sergeant Wills prosecuted. The facts of the case were that on January 3, the defendant who is a junk master, took a cargo of 572 bags of antimony ore from West Point to the Borneo Maru, which was lying at Kowloon Wharf. On the way, the defendant cut open the bags and took out over 6,000 lbs of the ore, stowing it away in the bilges of the vessel. The shipment was refused on account of the bags being cut, while the junk was taken to the wharf, where the missing ore was discovered.

The prisoner admitted the offence, and he was sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

On the application of the prisoner, the police were asked to make arrangements for his junk to be given over to the care of his relatives.

A Chinese Barrister. Amongst the passengers who arrived here this morning by the P. & O. steamer, Norelle was Mr. Chan Tsun-nin, B.A. Oxon, barrister-at-law, son of Mr. Chan Shue-ki, J.P., one of our best known Chinese. We have already chronicled in these pages the successes attained in his University career by Mr. Chan, and we trust the same success will attend him in the future.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SOME OF OUR

BY-PRODUCTS AND SPECIALITIES:

CORNED BEEF,

CORNED PORK,

VARIETY OF SAUSAGES

PRESSED BEEF,

CLOCKED HAM,

DRIPPING,

LARD,

CORNED TONGUES,

SMOKED TONGUES,

PORK PIES,

GAME PIES.

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

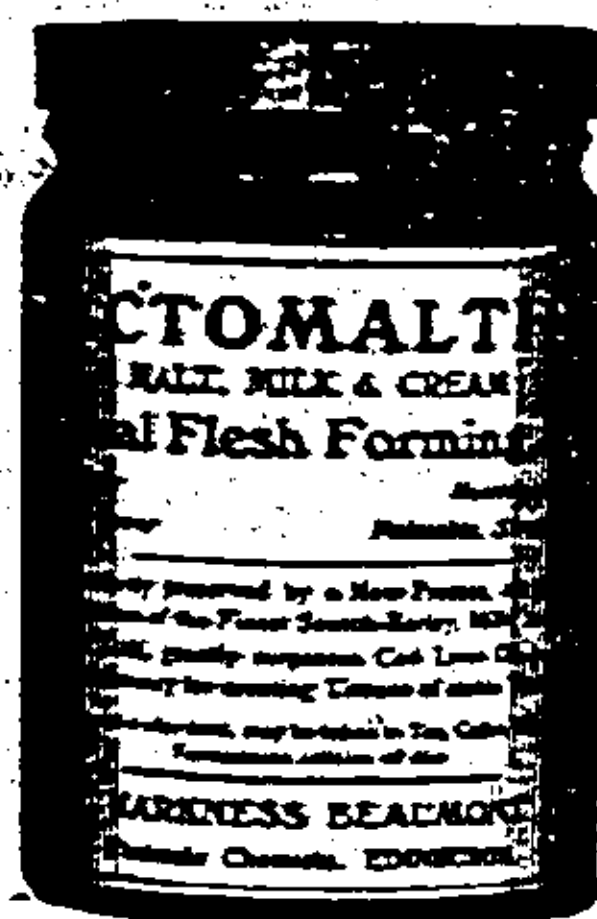
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An ideal Flesh-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of The FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The s.s. "SALAMIS."

4,509 tons, Captain D. A. Gardiner, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, 18th January.

For freight or passage apply to

THE BANK LINE LTD.
 General Agents.

Hongkong, 8th Jan., 1916.

PEAK TRAMWAY MISHAP

Service Suspended for Two Hours.

A startling experience befel 17 passengers on the Peak Tramway car proceeding on the up gradient at about eight o'clock this morning.

The mishap was caused by a part of the machinery known as the "presser" leaving the guiding rail upon which it runs. The brakes had to be applied, and the car was suspended for over two hours, all traffic being dislocated for that length of time.

The passengers included 15 Chinese and two Japanese, there being no European passengers other than the driver.

In consequence of the accident, many residents of the Peak, who daily come down to the Colony to business, had to walk. By 10 o'clock the ordinary service was resumed.

Romania Boys From Russia. Zurich, December 1.—A dispatch from Bucharest states that the international newspapers regard as significant the huge coal purchases being effected by Romania from Russia. The first consignment of 5,000 wagons has been sent.

TELEGRAMS

ASHORE NEAR FORMOSA.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")
 London, Received, Jan. 7.

The British steamer Australian Transport, from New York to Vladivostok, is ashore near Formosa.

London, Received, January 8.
 It is reported that the Australian Transport has 23 feet of water in her No. 1 hold.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 14th January, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 50 Nathan Road, Kowloon A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture (Full Particulars from catalogue.)

On view from Thursday, 6th inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong January 8th, 1916.

MARCHING BOOTS.

Made of Best — English Oak-Tanned Leather, Thoroughly Waterproof and are Soft and Pliable.

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Men's Wear Specialists

18, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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BLANKETS, DOWN QUILTS, TABLECOVERS, TAPESTRY CURTAINS, CARPETS & RUGS.



NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS

JUST RECEIVED

A1307	TOO MUCH MUSTARD, ON THE MISSISSIPPI.	(ONE OR TWO STEP)	PRINCE'S BAND
A5532	INTERNATIONAL RAG, HIGH JINKS.	(HESITATION WALTZ)	
A5531	PUPPCHEN Y COMO LE VA.	(ONE OR TWO STEP)	TANGO
A1458	HED HAVE TO GET OUT, TRES CHIC.	(ONE OR TWO STEP)	
A5541	HUNGARIAN RAG, HEART O' MINE.	(HESITATION WALTZ)	
A5525	DREAMING ISLE D'AMOUR.		
1942	EIGHTSOME REEL-ACCORDEON HORN PIPE		

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 Fladen Haddocks, Kippers &c.
GENERAL CAFE

C.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
 B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, OUT-BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, &c.

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Sells at MON instead of HAWAII **S. W. ORLANDO**
 General Travel Agent
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VESSLS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Morrey, R. s.s. 1,330, Thornton, 22d Dec.
Dec.-Falgout, 18th Dec. 1888
China.

Glendale, R. s.s. 1,454, McManis, 20th
Dec.-Singapore, 21st Dec. Genoa
China.

Kauai, R. s.s. 1,047, G. McManis, 1st
Jan.-Shanghai, 23d Dec. Genoa
China.

Stegmeyer
 Moreaby, Br. ss. 1,938, Thompson, 25th
 Dec., Fairport, 15th Dec. - Rks.
 China.
 Grimaldi, Br. ss. 1,938, McManus, 25th
 Dec. - Singapore, 15th Dec. - Gen.
 China.
 Mann, Br. ss. 1,947, G. McManus, 15
 Jan. - Shanghai, 23rd Dec. - Gen.
 China.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916

THE PROBLEM OF GREECE.

THREE INTERESTING ARTICLES.

The following articles concerning Greece and the Balkans should be read with interest just now—

A GREEK'S VIEW OF HIS COUNTRY'S ATTITUDE.

(By Odysseus in the Manchester Dispatch.)

The Greek nation is heart and soul for England. That is a fact which we must keep before us when considering Greece's position in the Balkan angle. It is a fact which does not admit of any doubt, for it is not the feeling of any single party, or of any single class, but of every individual in the country, with very few exceptions. It is a matter for regret that these exceptions should be highly placed, and in a position to give temporary expression to their view in deeds, deeds which the public will not countenance when they grasp their true meaning.

We in England are apt to look at the situation in a light which must to a certain extent be biased. Let us put ourselves in the place of a Greek Man in the Street. What does he see?

He sees that England, France, and Russia, the great Powers, are at the present time holding their own with apparent difficulty against Germany, for he does not consider Austria of any account as a military nation. He sees that Germany, in the face of this enormously strong opposition, has occupied, and is still holding, practically all Belgium, a slice of France, and a very important part of Russia.

He sees that Turkey, lately beaten by Greece and her Balkan Allies, is not only putting up a very effective defence against strong Allied forces in the Gallipoli Peninsula, but is inflicting on them losses not inconsiderable.

As for the Italian campaign, his opinion of that country as a fighting nation is on a par with his opinion of Austria. At the same time he does not forget that Italy has a footing, however slight, in Albania, and although Albania as a possession may be barren and unprofitable, Greece, and more especially the Greeks, do not relish Italy as a close neighbour, with no stretch of war between their frontiers.

On the face of it the present military situation in Europe is not so favourable to the Entente Powers as to hold any attraction for Greece, at any rate as far as the public can gauge the situation.

With the entry of Bulgaria into the fray a new factor is added to European affairs, a factor which is much more familiar to the Greek.

His views as regards Bulgaria do not need analysing, they are clear and sharp as a knife. After his experience of her treachery and greed in the last war, Greece cannot be a friend of Bulgaria. She is an honourable and straight country, and will not lend herself to underhand tactics against her neighbour, but there is a prospect of a genuine grievance against Bulgaria, and Greece, or the Greeks, rather, will willingly avail herself of the opportunity.

What is the reason of the eagerness with which Greeks from all parts of the world are answering the call to arms? Not the prospect of entering upon a new war, after her last two victorious but tiring campaigns, with the sole object of helping the Entente Powers however friendly her feelings towards them. Not surely the prospect of

eternal glory (let us rather say dishonour) held out by Germany as a bribe for her help. None of these, but the deep and sincere love of country, a patriotism such as few nations possess, urges them on to take up arms against danger of invasion and attack by treacherous Bulgaria, who, having succumbed to the lure of German gold, is capable of any infamy against friend as well as foe.

This then is the feeling of the average Greek, who until very recently thought he had had his full experience of the sufferings of war, and would not be called upon to endure them again in the present generation.

But the call was made, the men have loyally responded, their courage is high, their desire fixed. They are ready, eager, to fight in order that their beloved country on the side of Right as well as Might, should emerge from this world upheaval with added honour and with nearer approach to her ancient glory than has been her lot for many centuries.

And all this effort, all this sacrifice, is going begging, is in danger of being utterly wasted, for what? What is the reason for this delay on the part of Greece? What is the meaning of the apparent unwillingness of her rulers to carry out her simple obligations, even at the risk of dishonour?

The reason is unfortunately only too evident. It is the failure of English diplomacy pitted against German duplicity, to which is added a little red gold. The German agents in Greece have spent huge sums of money in attempts to win the governing class to their side. They have by fair means or foul managed to get articles printed in well-circulated newspapers extolling their virtues and, what has had a more serious effect on the public, crediting them with successes and even victories which have only existed in their imagination. And against all this the Allies have contented themselves with a few half-hearted denials, and have made no attempt to put their case before the public in attractive form.

As a result of Germany's propaganda, the Army, the Parliament, and not least the Throne have been affected.

The Kaiser's telegrams to his brother-in-law "dear Tino," have not failed in their object, which was to persuade him at all events to remain neutral, and in no case to take up arms against Germany. This has been all the more easy of accomplishment when we remember that the Queen of Greece is the Kaiser's favourite sister, and must no doubt exercise all her influence in favour of her native country.

Let us not forget that King Constantine obtained all his military training in Germany, and has imbibed German ideas, and the fact that this training led him to victory against the Turks and Bulgars tends to influence him all the more towards Germany.

Again, the Queen's nationality has led her to have about her a Court almost entirely German. The Chief of Staff, a personal favourite of the King, is a Germanophile, as also are many high officers who received Teutonic training.

In politics there is but one man in the whole of Greece, his name VENEZELOS. He has been, and will again be, Greece's saviour. No efforts of the German will lure him from the path of duty. Not surely the prospect of

straightforwardness and patriotism. Above all he is a patriot, in the truest sense of the word. He has no thought for self, all his strength is being spent for the honourable advancement of his country. He is one of the few men, if not the only man in Europe, whom Germany fears.

It is to be regretted that of Parliament, as a whole, the same cannot be said. A recent letter from Greece, from a gentleman of high standing and wise of thought, who moreover, being essentially not a politician, has no axe to grind, states the fact that "Greece has one genius, Venezeolos, the idol of the nation. In the whole of Parliament, whatever the party, Government or Opposition, all others are of no worth whatever."

That is the man whom German intrigue has for the moment driven from power. His majority when in office was not overwhelming, for this reason, that when the General Elections took place New Greece, that is, the territories acquired in the last war, having under the Turkish yoke been accustomed to vote for "Government" irrespective of programmes, and, being still unused to their freedom, voted for the "Government" Venezeolos at that time was not Premier, having resigned a few weeks previously. And his opponents did not hesitate to use all means in their power, some of which were very questionable, to prevent his return. Even at that time German influences were felt in the elections.

Nevertheless, with Old Greece behind him *en masse*, Venezeolos was returned, and if again for the moment he is out of office it is safe to predict that Greece can not, will not, do without him. The events of the past ten days show that Germany is struggling to the utmost of her strength to alienate Greece from her true friends, and at one moment it seemed that she had succeeded. But hour by hour we seem to see Germany's star-setting. Constantine, having striven for his wife and brother-in-law, is beginning to realize that the Greek nation will have none of Germany, and still less will it allow its words to its neighbour and Ally, Serbia, to be broken.

The present Government, with its programme of "benevolent neutrality" adopted at the King's behest, is in a minority. It depends on Venezeolos and his large following to make or break it. We know what Venezeolos wants. Let the Government try to force neutrality on Greece for a very few days longer, when all the dictates of honour and reason and self-preservation demand war, and war it will have to be, or the fall of the King's Government.

The King's popularity is of very recent date, commencing when he obtained his first success at Sarantopora in 1912, and culminating in the capture of Salonica. Before that the Greek nation had a very poor opinion of him. His reputation is based on military prowess, and his entry into diplomacy may mar it quicker than it was made.

Venezeolos was returned to power with a mandate for war. He still has that mandate. The people are with him more than ever at this moment, and Constantine if he values his throne, will put aside family ties and hearken to the will of the people.

And however biased the King may be, the fact remains that hitherto he has always been true Greek, and it cannot be believed that he will ever allow his country to suffer in order to gratify his personal sentiments.

THE GREEK NAVY.

In view of the part which the Greek Navy may be called upon to play in the coming struggle, it will be advisable to consider her strength and efficiency. That efficiency was shown by her action in the last War with Turkey, when it prevented the enemy from bringing supplies, munitions, and troops from Asia Minor into Macedonia. In this connection the Fleet did admirable work. During the past five years the Greek Navy has come well to the front. Rear-Admiral Tufnell, in 1911-1912, with Commander Gofon Salmood took the training and instruction in hand, and Rear-Admiral Mark Kerr succeeded him. Since the conclusion of the War with Turkey, Greece has purchased two good ironclads from America, the Mississippi and Idaho, which have been christened the Kilkis and Lemnos. New torpedo craft, have also been added to the Navy. The Chinese light cruiser, the Kei-Hung, now Helli, was purchased from the New York Shipbuilding Company in 1914, and is now serving with the Fleet. At the outbreak of the European War Greece had several ships and vessels under construction in British, German, French, and other yards, but it is not known precisely how many have been taken over. The Salamis, which was building at the Vuleas Yard, Sestun, has been seized by the Germans. Of ships building in England it was reported in the Times in March 31st, 1915, that the new light cruiser, Paul Condouritis would be ready in June; that the destroyer, Lesbos was launched on March 27th, and that the destroyer, Crete and Ohio would be delivered on May 28th. The list of the Greek Fleet, as known to the man in the street, stands as follows:—

The Kilkis, battleship of 13,000 tons, launched in 1905, with an armament of four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, and eight 7-inch guns; the Hydra, battleship of 4,408 tons, launched in 1889, the Peon and the Spetsai of the same class, all three with an armament of three 10.6-inch and five 5.9-inch guns; the Averoff, an armed cruiser of 9,956 tons, launched in 1910, with an armament of four 9.2-inch and eight 7.5-inch guns; the Helli, light cruiser of 2,600 tons, launched in 1912, with an armament of two 8-inch and four 4.4-inch guns; 14 destroyers of 350-980 tons, launched in 1900-12, carrying various armaments; five torpedo-boats of 85 tons, launched in 1885, with two 14-inch torpedo tubes, and two submarines of 300-480 tons, launched in 1911-12, mounting five 18-inch torpedo tubes.—The Navy.

provincial town like Turn Severin 6,000 persons were found to be technically Austrian or Hungarian subjects. The officers' corps in its higher branches contained many men who lent to the German side by what one might call professional admiration. The business of German propaganda was to consolidate those favourable elements and by their help to sap the pro-Allied sentiment of the people.

Out-Wolfing Wolf. The Press offered an obvious weapon. A German paper in Bucharest saw its subvity troubled. Four Roumanian newspapers were bought outright and published in the German interest. Two or three new dailies were founded in Bucharest. Day in day out, indeed, almost hourly, they launched special and extra special editions with big startling posters, and strong-lunged newboys announcing endless German victories, out-Wolfing the most mendacious fabrications the Wolf Bureau ever issued. On a somewhat less lavish scale the same process was done in Sofia, Athens, and the principal Roumanian provincial towns. Further, at every railway station in the Balkans, however small or remote, an elaborate illustrated weekly is on sale composed of war photographs and articles, the text being in Greek, Bulgarian, Roumanian, and Turkish. A deliberate attempt was even made to create a "corner" in journalists. The attempt was partially successful in Sofia and in Athens; it was a miserable failure in Bucharest because nearly every educated person in Bucharest is a journalist!

To dispel suspicion a pretensions daily, the Moldova, was founded, written in French in support of a Roumanian-German alliance. The provincial papers in Bulgaria and in Greece were offered a daily or weekly German news service, not only gratis but, in many cases, with a substantial bribe thrown in.

The Russian Bogey. Apart from misrepresentations of the military and diplomatic situation, the chief theme of this venal Press is the "Russian Danger"—with a very big D. Such propaganda is bound to have its effect on the unenlightened mass; more skilful methods are used to sway the more intellectual classes. These attained their highest degree of success in Bulgaria, where the higher educational system was modelled on the German plan, and was largely staffed by German-trained teachers. Courses of lectures on political, economical, even theological subjects were given with the object of spreading the German point of view and creating a German atmosphere.

The Balkan States, especially Bulgaria and Roumania, have seen radical changes in their commercial life owing to the war. The bulk of their trade is now with the Central Powers. To a large extent that is true in peace time. British manufacturers have ignored Roumania, yet it is a country with enormous possibilities, great mineral wealth, with capital more numerous, and a people infinitely more cultured than any other in Southern or Eastern Europe. The consequence is that the hotels in Bucharest and Sofia have for months been full of German commercial agents. The financial interests are being more and more captured by Germans.

The commercial life of Bucharest to-day reminds one of the commercial life of Antwerp before the war, only more so. And with their commerce Germans install their politics. The flag follows trade—a very true invasion of a common saying. The life-interests of the Balkan States are being wedded ever firmer to those of the Central Empire by economic ties, that which few are stronger in this materialistic age.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN THE BALKANS. (By H. J. Darnton-Fraser.)

The ramifications of German propaganda have extended throughout the whole of the neutral world. Its activities have ranged from attempted revolution in Brazil to attempted assassination of Entente diplomats in Persia. But nowhere have their efforts been more virulent and more persistent than in the Balkan States. In Athens, Sofia, and Bucharest the German agents had certain elements in their favour. In Greece German influence was supreme at Court, it was considerable in banking and commercial circles, and the higher ranks of the army were tainted with it mainly by slavish imitation of the King and of General Damsman. Bulgarian "intellectuals" were almost to a man pro-German, in contrast to the peasants, who were pro-Russian, and the few artisans who model their thoughts on London and Paris; moreover, Tsar Ferdinand ever was Hungarian megastore first and a Bulgarian ruler second.

In Roumania the King's influence since the second half of 1914 has been steadily on the German side. At all but the money had strong allies in the Roumanian camp for all that. There are about 40,000 Germans or Germanised in Roumania. They

frank "camaraderie" are established between the German Legations and officers of the General Staff; the friendship of leading military men is carefully sought and cultivated; clubs are inundated with some gifts of pro-German war literature; cinema houses are coming under German control and films shown skillfully instilling German sentiment. Society in Sofia and particularly in Bucharest, has been carefully spied upon; the restaurants, the cafes, the racetracks, the very trains—in first-class compartments—are infested with eavesdroppers and professing "neutrals" ready to pick up information to distort expressions heard, to enter into "friendly discussions" of a pro-German trend.

Finally, there has been, and there still is, direct and corrupt interference with home politics. At the congress of the Roumanian Conservative party, which was held in May, to choose between Marghiloman and Filipescu, between Germany and the Allies, delegates were bought, and others known to be hostile were prevented from coming by fraud. The Socialist parties in Bulgaria and Roumania were exploited by German agents and supplied by German money for "peace" propaganda. Even Anarchists and Syndicalists were duped and enlisted in the cause. One Sunday a huge spontaneous, popular demonstration of sympathy for the Allies was held in Bucharest, and over 50,000 men defiled in front of the Italian Legation cheering for war. In the afternoon the Socialists held a peace demonstration. It mustered barely 3,000 persons, of whom over two-thirds are known to have been peasants brought from distant villages allured by the prospect of a trip to town, with all expenses paid and a 20 franc note thrown in.

An Aerial Race. Sometimes even more sinister methods are used. Not long ago an aeroplane bearing Russian Army marks flew over the Roumanian oilfields and dropped a bomb on a village near Floesti. It was, in reality, an Austrian machine. It was a clumsy attempt to create a diplomatic incident. But clumsy and skillful both, these attempts to mould opinion are going on ceaselessly. M. Venezeolos's campaign manager told me that the notorious Baron Schenk, chief German agent Count M. Venezeolos the loss of at least 30 seconds in the general election.

Money, brains, men, organising power—nothing is being stinted by our opponents. And we—what are we doing? Alas! the answer does not provide matter for an article or even for a single sentence. It is contained in one word "Nothing."

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CAMEROON.

A Letter from an Officer on Service. I expect you have by now seen an official account of the fall of Garua in the papers, and though this seems a very small matter in comparison with what is daily taking place on the Continent, it is of the greatest importance to us out here. Its moral effect on the native mind cannot be overestimated, and it is likely to do a great deal to finish the operations in the South Cameroon, as the natives now realise that we are going to have the Cameroon, and that the Germans are not going to have Nigeria.

You will remember that after the unsuccessful attack on Garua in August 1914 our force had to fall back to Yola, its base, to wait for reinforcements. The retreat was carried out under very trying conditions, as the rains had flooded the country. The Germans did not follow us, but set to work on their fortifications at Garua. They brought up reinforcements and collected large quantities of food and stores. They also enlisted a large number of recruits, so that by the time we began operations round Garua again they had more than they could arm, and therefore could easily replace casualties provided the rifles were not lost.

Soon after our force got back to Yola it was reinforced by several companies drawn from different parts of Nigeria and by several regular officers. A number of European volunteers, both Government officials and non-officials, also came up; some of these had previous military experience. The next two months were mostly spent in strengthening Yola, so as to reduce the necessary garrison, thus allowing us to take as large a force as possible into the field. These two months were the best of the rainy season, and during them we had got into communication with the French column which has based on Fort Lamy, and after having driven a German force from Komet was besieging the German stronghold of Mora. The French expected Mora to fall by the end of the year, but it did not do so, and finally the French commander, who had also a small British force with him, decided to leave a detachment at Mora and to join up with our force north of the Benue River and then to go for Garua.

We joined up with the French at Nasarawa on the north bank of the Benue, which is nearly dry at this time of the year (about the middle of January), and the French colonel who was in command of the Allied force sent us across the river to Bobele Hill, which is a naturally strong position. You will see from the map that the great disadvantage of our position lay in Garua being between us and our base (Yola), but the French colonel thought it would be too dangerous to send us round to the west of Garua, as it would leave too wide a gap between us and the French.

As you may imagine, it was a very difficult job to get a convoy through from Yola—we had all ways to fear an attack, and then the carriers would have dropped their loads and gone "for bush"—so we had to send a pretty strong escort, which did not leave us many men to guard the camp. After surveying the Garua position and hearing the reports of native spies, we found that the place had been enormously strengthened since August, as the Germans had hundreds of natives at work on it every day. We knew from previous experience that the German artillery was not as good as ours, but they had a number of the latest type of machine guns, worked by steam power, and judging from the sound of firing, which we heard almost every day, they had plenty of ammunition. Our commander soon decided that any attack on the place was bound to fail, unless heavier guns than those which we possessed. Heavy guns were asked for, and we remained where we were for two months, spending the time in strengthening our position, improving and making new roads, and training our men. (The African soldier forgets very easily, and has to be constantly drilled; if good habits are not obtained in action.) During this time we carried out a reconnaissance in force, in which two French Europeans were killed and ran through several miles of scrub, some of which was matted while some showed that the Germans were not going to prevent the Germans from getting up reinforcements, and stores, as we could not surround the place, not having enough guns. I have heard rumours that the Germans were able to get reinforcements, but as they were not seen, I do not believe them. They brought up reinforcements and collected large quantities of food and stores. They also enlisted a large number of recruits, so that by the time we began operations round Garua again they had more than they could arm, and therefore could easily replace casualties provided the rifles were not lost.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916

FRIGHT MARKET.

The Boom Continues.

Messrs. Snowman and Co. in their freight circular dated January 8, state:—

The market during the interval under review has been exceedingly firm, and the only reason for the comparatively short list of fixtures is the increasing scarcity of prompt boats. Although Saigon has been enquiring after tonnage at 35 cents per picul, this has not attracted owners' attention at all, and the business put through during the past fortnight is chiefly represented by fixtures for pressing Coal requirements at exorbitant rates, as a matter of fact rates hitherto unknown and undreamt of by owners. Considering the Northern ports having closed for the winter months this time of the season generally should be opportune to charterers to pick up some cheap tonnage and the more so owners rightly can congratulate themselves on the splendid rates obtained, namely:—Touan/Janton \$4.75, Haiphong/Swato \$5.50 (Sw. Cur.) and Hong/Swato \$5.25/\$5.40 (Hk. Cur.) per ton.

Saigon/Hongkong has seen only three settlements, a small vessel getting free at Saigon vessel a part cargo for very prompt loading at 30 cents and a regular liner at 35 cents, while an "outside" getting free there by the middle of this month was fixed at 35 cents per picul. At the close the local rice market is devoid from animation, but there is sure to be a free demand shortly to load some New Crop rice at Saigon just before Chinese New Year to arrive here shortly after the holidays.

Quotation stands for January-February shipment at \$4.11 per picul f.o.b. Saigon.

Saigon/Philippines:—No actual chartering has come to pass locally, owners being able to do very much better in other directions compared with the rates offered.

Saigon/Java:—The prohibition of export of rice has as yet not been raised. There has been some enquiry for forward loading, but nothing payable being obtainable outward, owners will not look at such freights at present.

Bangkok/Hongkong:—The berth rate has risen to 50/43 cents for loading inside/outside bar respectively, and with the anticipated demand, which is sure to set in since New Crop rice is now coming in more freely, the rate should considerably stiffen with the market advancing.

Dalry/Canton:—No fresh business has come to pass since last reported.

Timecharter:—Charterers are finding it almost impossible to secure prompt vessels, with the result that very old boats had to be considered and chartered at very high rates:—Amer. s.s. "Hannam" built 1873, 3,450 tons D/W, 9 months at \$25,000 and Chin. s.s. "Chafco" built 1876 1,540 tons D/W, 12 months at \$9,000 per month.

Coal freights from Japan to this remain exceedingly firm for any size prompt and forward loading.

Fixtures reported:—Messrs. Snowman and Co's latest advices received from London dated November 19, 1915, are as follows:—

Our last week's freight report was dated 12th November, since which business has been still further restricted partly owing to the uncertainty regarding our Government's requirements as to fixtures, owners being disinclined to deal with the prospect of the Order in Council becoming operative.

SANITARY BOARD.

The Sanitary Board meets on Tuesday. The orders of the day are:—

1. Further application for permission to erect one water closet at No. 1, May Road, inland Lot No. 1905.

2. Application for permission to erect one water closet at the Hydraulic Laboratory, University of Hongkong, inland Lot No. 1877.

3. Application for an offensive trade licence at No. 40, Balchors Street, inland Lot No. 953 section A.

4. Correspondence relative to an application for a common lodging house at No. 62, Second Street, 3rd floor.

5. Result of the examinations taken by this Department against persons for breaches of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1903 for the month of December, 1915.

6. List of legal proceedings taken by this Department against persons for breaches of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1903 for the month of December, 1915.

7. Limeswasting return for the fortnight ending 28th December, 1915.

8. Mortality return for Hongkong for the month ending 30th November and for the weeks ending 12th, 19th and 26th December, 1915.

9. Mortality return for the weeks ending 19th and 26th December, 1915.

10. Rat return for the weeks ending 25th December, 1915, and 1st January, 1916.

FERRY-BOAT FOUNDERS.

The Aberdeen Ferry-boat Hung Lee, which runs from Salt Fish Lane to Aberdeen, foundered while at the Aberdeen Wharf early this morning. It is thought that the accident was due to the vessel being over-loaded with salt fish. No lives were lost. The damage is at present unknown.

deal with Greek tonnage, also our Government have further extended their requisitioning.

Far East:—We have no fixtures to advise, although charterers are prepared to pay very high rates, and although there are a fair number of steamers bound out to Vladivostok from the United States, a great number of these boats will be required for berth business. Others are being requisitioned, and owners of the remainder are not prepared to deal at present.

Philippines:—Charterers have been unable to secure their tonnage even at 140/-.

Java:—Charterers are now indicating 100/-, but so far tonnage is not secure even at this figure.

Rice:—Saigon charterers are now offering 97/6 to pick up ports France with 102/6 to Dunkirk for rice, and 110/- to 115/- for meal to Liverpool. Borneo is also now asking for tonnage, but has not yet chartered any tonnage.

India:—There was a further rise in these freights and Bombay has paid 82/6 on d.w. to Hull.

Time Charter:—Rates for this description of chartering still continue to be on the increase, and to-day a Japanese boat has been fixed for 12 months trading at 21/-, but this description of tonnage is now getting rather scarce. Meantime, for a prompt steamer from Buenos Ayres 18/- was paid for the trip to United States via Rio, the intention being to load ore at Rio for the States running before ballast from the Plata. For one round Eastern trip 22/6 has been obtained for a large boat, and 18/- was accepted by a steamer for 9 months trading between States and India. There are still several fixtures and other business in the market.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE SUNKEN BRITISH SUBMARINE.

LOST ITS BEARINGS.

January 7, 8.45 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam Dutch correspondents learn from the crew of the sunken British submarine that they lost their bearings and ran on to the Eschberg and sprang a leak. The bluejackets are now in the Naval Barracks.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades 5.30 p.m.
Uniform, Caps with Covers, Rifles and Ammunition.

Monday January 10th.—No. 2 Company.

Tuesday January 11th.—All Recruits.

Wednesday January 12th.—No. 1 Company.

Thursday January 13th.—No. 3 Company.

Friday January 14th.—No. 4 Company and all recruits.

Collar Numbers and Helmets. Collar numbers will be issued and measurement for helmets will be made on these Parades.

Orderly Room.

P. Co. are warned that they are forbidden to make enquiries as to Parades, Patrols, etc., at this office, either personally or by telephone. All such information must be obtained from Section, Platoon, and Company Commanders.

Urgent Notice.

Inspectors and Sergeants are advised that the Shoot fixed for Sunday January 9, is hereby cancelled, and will take place on Sunday next January 16.

RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us of the following latest rubber quotations:—

	Sales
Ayer, Pansas	\$84
Balgonwies	\$8.00
Changkat Serdang	\$81
Kelamak	44
Kempas	\$6.00
Lunas	\$4.10
Malaka Pindas	\$24
Malakoff	\$44
Makgin	\$3.00
New Seremahs	\$2.85
Pajamas	\$18
Punggora	80 cents
Radellias	\$10.00
Sandjeyoffia	\$94
Singai Bagan	\$2
Tambalaks	92 cents
Teluk	\$16
Teluk Anson	\$82
United Malaccas	\$1.30

COMMANDER OF H.M.S. TRIUMPH HONOURED

Captain E. H. Bymer, on whom the Emperor of Japan has conferred the Order of the Rising Sun (third class), was in command of the flagship Triumph, China Squadron, when the war broke out, and subsequently was Naval Attaché at Tokyo. The Order of the Rising Sun was conferred upon him in recognition of his valuable services during the combined operations of the British and Japanese fleets in various parts of the Pacific. He entered the service in 1887, and up till the present war had no sea duty. He was promoted to the command of the Triumph at Hongkong in 1914.

DEATH.
Mrs. Mary, 29, suddenly at 11.30 p.m. at her residence, 11, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

TELEGRAMS.

FUNERAL OF SIR SCOTT ROBERTSON.

Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."

London, Received, January 8. The funeral of Sir Scott Robertson took place at Golders Green, whilst memorial services were held at Bradford and Saint Margaret's. The latter was attended by Mr. J. W. Gulland, Sir William Jardine and Colonel J. G. Kelly.

BANK RETURNS.

The Returns of the average amount of Bank Notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st December 1915, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	\$6,916,548	\$5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	2,793,808	15,500,000
Messageries Bank of India Limited.	1,074,231	850,000
Total	\$29,844,585	21,350,000

* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$1,850,000.
† Securities with the Crown Agents \$68,040.

DAY BY DAY.

Train Alteration.

The express train which formerly left Kowloon at 4 p.m. will in future depart at 2.53 p.m.

Missing Accountant.

The police have been informed that the accountant of the Tin Yuen goldsmith shop, at 314, Queen's Road Central, has absconded with \$600, the property of his masters.

Reported Robbery.

It has been reported to the Police by the accountant at 254, Queen's Road Central that on the night of January 6, some person stole from a box in the cloak-room jewellery, clothing and money to the value of \$142.

No Deferred Telegrams For America.

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co. Ltd. informed us that "deferred" telegrams to America cannot be transmitted to America owing to the war.

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CANTON CONSERVANCY.

Three Interesting Projects.

The Maritime Customs trade report for Canton, written on March 31, 1915, states:—

Of local conservancy projects more nearly affecting the port itself, three have recently assumed greater prominence, viz. (i) the proposed reclamation of a large bank of silt at the western end of Shamen, (ii) the improvement of the Canton harbour and its approaches, and (iii) the reclamation of Kuper Island. Any extension of the somewhat restricted area of Shamen has obvious advantages, and the question should therefore receive careful consideration. But before such work could be carried through some understanding would have to be arrived at between the foreign and Chinese authorities concerned. As regards the improvement of the harbour and its approaches, the suggestions tentatively put forward include certain dredging operations, etc., with a view to enabling steamers of deeper draught to enter the port at all states of the tide, and the removal of the rocks in the harbour itself, whereby the accommodation for shipping would be considerably increased. Recent experiments of an initial nature would appear to indicate that these so-called "rocks" consist in reality of a kind of red clay with a thin surface crust that has become hardened through the chemical action of the water. Should further investigations confirm this, their removal would be a matter of no great difficulty or expense. The tendency of ship construction continues steadily towards increased draught, and all over the world ports with sea connections are constantly deepening their approaches in order to retain and attract trade. At present, Canton can only admit steamers drawing less than 16 feet, even at spring tides, and it is therefore of vital importance to its future development as a distributing centre, and for its trade in general, that some scheme for facilitating the entry of deeper draught ocean-going vessels should be quickly and successfully realized. Kuper Island is a low-lying piece of land, about 5,500 feet long and 1,800 feet broad, situated in the Front Beach just below the eastern harbour limit, and beyond the Tai-shaw railway terminus. Its reclamation has been under the consideration of the Chinese authorities for some years past, in connection with a scheme for establishing a residential settlement, under municipal control, on similar lines to the Foreign Settlement on Shamen. The original idea was to bond the whole length of the narrow creek which separates the island on the north side from the mainland, and to build a connecting bridge. But the authorities regard with favour an alternative plan, suggested by the Commissioner of Customs, which is to close the dividing creek and allow it to fill up, thus adding to the area of the proposed settlement, besides obviating much of the heavy cost connected with bridging operations.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H.K.V.R. order No. 2, issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., state:—

Prisoners of War Camp and Gun Club Hill Detachment. The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.C. to-day the 8th instant.

Next for Duty.

Prisoners of War Camp. Saturday 15th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of A Co.

Sunday 16th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of B Co.

Monday 17th inst. Section 1 of C Co.

Tuesday 18th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of A Co.

Wednesday 19th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of B Co.

Thursday 20th inst. Sections 2, 3 and 4 of B Co.

Gun Club Hill. Saturday 15th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of A Co.

Sunday 16th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of B Co.

Monday 17th inst. Sections 2, 3 and 4 of C Co.

Tuesday 18th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of A Co.

Wednesday 19th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of C Co.

Thursday 20th inst. Section 1 of C Co.

Parades.

"B" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground on Monday the 10th inst. at 5.15 p.m. Dress: drill order.

"C" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground on Wednesday the 12th inst. at 5.15 p.m. Dress: drill order.

"A" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground on Friday the 14th inst. at 5.15 p.m. Dress: drill order.

"D" Co. will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Wednesday the 12th inst. at 9.15 p.m. under Sgt. Major Cooke. Dress: drill order. Recruits will parade on the Cricket Ground on Monday the 10th inst. Wednesday the 12th inst.; and Thursday the 13th inst. at 5.15 p.m. under Sgt. Major Bond. Dress: drill order.

The Signalling Section will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Monday the 10th inst., Wednesday the 12th inst., and Friday the 14th inst. at 5.15 p.m. Uniform to be worn.

Medical Certificates.

Members are reminded that only medical certificates granted by the Medical Officers of the H.K.V.R. can be recognised. Surg. Capt. Harston will attend members at his consulting rooms Alexandra Buildings, at 12.50 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted), and at the same place at 6 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted). Members requiring certificates are requested to attend at the latter hour, except in urgent cases. Recruits wishing to be passed will attend at the same hours.

Postings.

Pte. K.W. Beas, having joined, is allotted Corps No. 570 and posted to Co. "O" Sec. 4.

Pte. N.E. Kent, having joined, is allotted Corps No. 571 and posted to Co. "C" Sec. 3.

Pte. H.H. Taylor, having joined, is allotted Corps No. 572 and posted to Co. "A" Sec. 4.

Pte. A. Course, having joined, is allotted Corps No. 573 and posted to Pte. "D."

Pte. P. Glendenning, having joined, is allotted Corps No. 574 and posted to Co. "B" Sec. 4.

Pte. W.S. Glendenning, having joined, is allotted Corps No. 575 and posted to Co. "B" Sec. 4.

Pte. J. Carr, having joined, is allotted Corps No. 576 and posted to Co. "O" Sec. 2.

Field Exercises.

Field exercises will be carried out by "C" Co. on Sunday the 10th inst. Further orders will be issued.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY the 10th January 1916 commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Dundas Street, 508 Cases Soap, 2 Cases Lady's Shaver, 2 Process Inventory books.

And

A Large Quantity of Barber Shop Supplies.

On view on day of sale. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY the 12th January 1916 commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Dundas Street, A Consignment of Dutch Cigars

comprising:—

5,900 Cigars "De Guburke," 5,000 do "Cubur Pluim," 7,750 do "American Pluim," 19,750 do "De Flamingo."

On view from Tuesday the 11th inst. Terms:—As usual. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

A Large Quantity of Whisky and Spirits to be sold without reserve. THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY the 15th January 1916 commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Dundas Street, 10 Cases Cigarettes (Ch. Laffite, G. Palmier etc.)

15 do Burgundy (Wokway, Nuits, Reims & Pommery)

10 do Red and White Sparkling Burgundy

10 do Champagne

6 do White Wines

22 do Italian Vermouth

19 Cases Guinness Stout (light & split)

4 do Bass Ale

40 Cases Scotch Whisky (various brands)

On view from Friday 14th inst. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong January, 8th 1916.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

RACE FOR THE "MIRANDA" CUP.

SUNDAY 9th JANUARY 1916. Yachts taking part in this race will fly a signal flag from the International Code of Signals.

lieu of the usual racing flag, such flag to be kept flying throughout the race. The flag, however, will be communicated to members at the Club House on the morning of the race. J. H. P. Commodore.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT ALTERATION OF EXPRESS TRAINS.

The Public is hereby notified that on and from Sunday, January 9th, and until further notice, the Express Train, leaving Kowloon for Canton, will be as follows:—

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

New Hongkong Rules.

The following order was made by the Governor-in-Council under Sections 3 and 4 of the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, 1915, (Ordinance No. 32 of 1915), on January 6, 1916:—

Importation.

1. No person shall import or attempt to import any article without having previously obtained either an import permit authorizing him to import the said article or an import licence exempting him from the operation of this Rule.

2. Any import permit issued under the provisions of Rule 1 may be issued subject to any conditions, and if any person import or attempt to import any article in breach of any such condition he shall be deemed to have imported or as the case may be to have attempted to import the said article without a permit and without a licence.

3. Any import licence issued under the provisions of Rule 1 may be issued subject to any conditions, and if any person import or attempt to import any article in breach of any such condition he shall be deemed to have imported or as the case may be to have attempted to import the said article without a permit and without a licence unless he shall have obtained a permit for the importation of the said article and shall have duly complied with all the conditions thereof.

4. An import licence shall not avail to protect any person named or referred to in such licence and shall avail to protect any person named or referred to in such licence only so far as may be therein specified.

5. Rules 1 to 4, both inclusive, shall not apply to any article imported by means of the post but the Postmaster General may in his absolute discretion refuse to deliver any such article to the addressee until such addressee produces a permit to import the said article.

6. No person shall import or attempt to import any unset diamonds.

Exportation.

7. No person shall export or attempt to export any article without having previously obtained either an export permit authorizing him to export the said article or an export licence.

8. Any export permit issued under the provisions of Rule 7 may be issued subject to any conditions, and if any person export or attempt to export any article in breach of any such condition he shall be deemed to have exported or as the case may be to have attempted to export the said article without a permit and without a licence.

9. Any export licence issued under the provisions of Rule 7 may be issued subject to any conditions, and if any person export or attempt to export any article in breach of any such condition he shall be deemed to have exported or as the case may be to have attempted to export the said article without a permit and without a licence.

10.—(1) No person shall export or attempt to export any article to China unless such article is consigned to some person whose name appears on the list in the First Schedule hereto.

(2) Every person who applies for an export permit to export any article to China to a person whose name does not appear in the list in the First Schedule hereto shall endorse such application in large and legible letters "Not On List" and shall clearly draw the attention of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to the fact that the name of the proposed consignee is not on the said list.

(3) It shall be lawful for the Colonial Secretary by notification in the Gazette to add any name to the list in the First Schedule and to remove any name therefrom and to amend the said list in any other way whatsoever, and the list as so amended from time to time shall for all purposes be deemed to be the list in the First Schedule hereto.

(4) This Rule shall not apply to persons in Canton, the West

River, or places on the coast of Kwong Tung within 50 miles from the Colony of Hongkong.

(5) Nothing contained in this Rule shall be construed as limiting the operation of any other Rule in this Order.

11.—(1) No person shall export or attempt to export any article to Siam unless such article is consigned to some person whose name appears on the list in the Second Schedule hereto.

(2) Every person who applies for an export permit to export any article to Siam to a person whose name does not appear in the list in the Second Schedule hereto shall endorse such application in large and legible letters "Not On List" and shall clearly draw the attention of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to the fact that the name of the proposed consignee is not on the said list.

(3) It shall be lawful for the Colonial Secretary by notification in the Gazette to add any name to the list in the Second Schedule and to remove any name therefrom and to amend the said list in any other way whatsoever, and the list as so amended from time to time shall for all purposes be deemed to be the list in the Second Schedule hereto.

(4) Nothing contained in this Rule shall be construed as limiting the operation of any other Rule in this Order.

12. No person shall export or attempt to export any article to the Netherlands unless such article is consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

13. Where a permit to export any article authorises the exportation thereof to a particular person or place or to a particular person at a particular place named in the permit, the name of the person or place, or both, as the case may be, shall be inserted in all invoices, bills of lading, manifests and other documents relating to the article, and if this requirement be not complied with as respects any document the person by whom or on whose behalf the document is made out shall be deemed to have exported the article without a permit.

General.

14. The person entrusted with the duty of issuing all permits and licences shall be the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

15. Every application for an import permit shall be made in the form in the Third Schedule hereto and shall contain all the particulars therein specified, provided that the Superintendent of Imports and Exports may dispense with any of the said particulars and may require any additional particulars to be furnished.

16. An import permit may be in the form in the Third Schedule hereto with such alterations or additions as may be necessary.

17. An import licence may be in the form in the Third Schedule hereto with such alterations or additions as may be necessary.

18. Every application for an export permit shall be made in the form in the Third Schedule hereto and shall contain all the particulars therein specified, provided that the Superintendent of Imports and Exports may dispense with any of the said particulars and may require any additional particulars to be furnished.

19. An export permit may be in the form in the Third Schedule hereto with such alterations or additions as may be necessary.

20. An export licence may be in the form in the Third Schedule hereto with such alterations or additions as may be necessary.

21. Where an application for a permit is made, or any statement is furnished, in the name of a body corporate or firm or any other association of persons or organisation such application shall be signed in addition by an individual member or officer or servant of such body corporate or firm or association, and without prejudice to the liability of such body corporate or firm or association or organisation, the individual so signing in addition shall also be deemed to have made the statements and to have used the descriptions contained in the said application or statement.

22. No person shall, for the purpose of obtaining any permit or licence, give any false or misleading or inaccurate information or describe incorrectly any

THE MOTOR CYCLE CASE.

Further Evidence This Morning.

The case was resumed to-day before Mr. Hazeland, in which Harry S. Komor, of 41, Robinson Road, is summoned for that he on Sunday, December 19, having charge of a motor-bicycle, unlawfully and by wanton or furious driving, did cause bodily harm to Mrs. Isaac Turner, at Woon-nai-cheong.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton again appeared for prosecution, and Mr. R. E. Bellios (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner) defended.

Mr. Archibald L. Struthers, second engineer of the s.s. Pat-shan, said that he had been to the European cemetery at Happy Valley and was coming away at the time of the accident. He was with the previous witness Mr. Tarby. When he got abreast of the grandstand of the Jockey Club, a motor cycle with a side car passed him, travelling on the right hand side of the road. It was going in the direction of Hongkong. About thirty yards behind, another bicycle passed them, this being on the left-hand side of the road. The second cycle was travelling at about 25 miles per hour. He heard no warning sound of its approach at all. The next thing he saw was some soldiers running, and an object lying in the road. The motor cycle went straight on. When he got to the scene of the accident he saw some soldiers lifting a lady up. She was taken into a house near by. He stayed at the house for about half-an-hour, but during that time he did not see the defendant return.

In the course of cross-examination, witness said that he thought it was good luck that Mr. Tarby was not knocked down, so close did the defendant pass. Mr. Tarby pushed against witness and remarked that he would "take the stick" to the defendant if he could get hold of him.

This was all the evidence taken, the case being again adjourned until January 21.

article which he proposes to import or export.

23. Every permit and every licence obtained wholly or partly by means of any fraud or misrepresentation or inaccurate information shall be void.

24. Any permit issued under these rules may be expressed to be valid also as a permit under the Order of His Majesty-in-Council made on the 20th day of October, 1896, and under the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance, 1882-1915, the Certificates of Origin Ordinance, 1915, and the Declarations of Ultimate Destination Ordinance, 1915, or under any of the said enactments, and thereupon such permit shall be deemed to be so valid accordingly.

25. Every permit and every licence may be revoked at any time by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

26. The owners charterers and agents of every ship which arrives in the waters of the Colony shall within 24 hours after such arrival furnish to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports in the form in the Third Schedule hereto a true and complete statement of all articles imported by such ship, provided that if the said statement cannot with all due diligence be furnished within the above mentioned time owing to the office of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports being closed it shall be furnished forthwith upon the next opening of the said office.

27. The owners charterers and agents of every ship which leaves the waters of the Colony shall within 48 hours after such ship leaves the waters of the Colony furnish to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports in the form in the Third Schedule hereto a true and complete statement of all articles exported by such ship.

28. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to grant exemption from any of the provisions of any of these Rules in any particular case.

29. These Rules shall come into operation on the 10th day of January 1916.

This follows a lengthy list of persons to whom articles may be exported to China, may be consigned.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CAMEROONS.

(Continued from Extra.)

We were very glad when we heard that large reinforcements, including a British naval gun and a French gun, under the command of the Nigerian Regiment, were coming up, and that Garua was to be finished off. This was considered absolutely necessary both for military and political reasons, but very heavy losses were expected. On the arrival of the reinforcements with the reinforcements and the naval gun, he took over command of the killed forces. The French gun had not arrived with him, but it was expected in a few weeks, so we waited for it before attacking.

During the time we were waiting a large party of Germans managed to get out of Garua and attacked Garua, a small town on our line of communication, where we had built a small fort. It held out for seven hours, but thereafter was killed and the British colour-sergeant wounded. The native troops behaved splendidly, although greatly outnumbered and exposed to a heavy machine-gun fire. A column was at once sent off to its relief, but found on arrival that the Germans had been driven off with heavy losses.

Our force moved across the Bahr about the end of May to a village north-east of Garua, from which the attack was to be made. The French gun arrived about this time, and at the beginning of June both the British and French columns were ready to attack. We left a company south of the Bahr to cut off the enemy's retreat. The infantry advanced, digging a series of parallel fire trenches connected by communication trenches, until they arrived within 1900 yards of the main German position. We could only advance by night, owing to the fire of the German guns, which rained shrapnel over the trenches during the day. Our guns bombarded the forts, and one lucky shot landed in the magazine of one; another dropped into a shaker, killing nearly a whole section. The advance took altogether about ten days, and just as we were expecting orders to assault, a particularly heavy bombardment proved too much for the nerves of their native troops and they continued, realising that we meant to have the place. The Europeans were also very much shaken and their commander decided to surrender, and had white flags hoisted on three forts, so we ceased fire. A German officer came out with a flag and wanted to discuss terms of surrender, proposing, amongst other things, that the garrison should be allowed to march out with the honours of war, but our colonel refused to accept anything but unconditional surrender, which they agreed to after two hours' consideration.

The forts were handed over to us, but a party of Germans managed to get down to the river and tried to break away; they were fired on by our company across the river and very few escaped, and those who did so were mostly brought in or killed by the villagers, who do not "love" them.

When we got into Garua we found it even stronger than we had supposed, our native informants having been, as usual, very unreliable.

The place was enormously strong, and I don't think that the infantry would have been able to fight their way in over the obstacles which they would have had to surmount. The positions, which, roughly speaking, were on sloping ridges and very strongly entrenched, were of the most modern type and all connected by telephone. Together we would have had to cross, first, a line of animal traps with sharp spears stuck in them and cunningly covered over; these pits were only about six inches apart, and extended from front to rear for about twenty-five feet. Behind them there was a barbed wire entanglement, then more pits, and then a second wire entanglement, and after this they had dug a broad trench eight feet deep and staked with spears and on the top of the trench a line of machine-guns.

As we never had to assault the place, as we had quite expected to do; we did not care much for their guns, and knew that, if we could get into the place with the bayonets, they would not have stood up to us, as their infantry was far inferior to ours. We had, however, a great respect for their machine guns, which had always been very well handled; in fact, nearly all our losses out here seem to have been caused by them.

With the fall of Garua our campaign in the northern Cameroons was practically finished and we all began hoping to get home. We had a very rough time for the last four months; the heat was intense, and while we were in the trenches we were often soaked to the skin by heavy rain. Both Europeans and natives were in rags, and there was not much European food to be had. Some companies had marched from the south, hundreds of miles through thick bush country, and the troops could not often get the food they were accustomed to. There were a good many cases of illness, especially among the Europeans, some of whom had been down for leave before the war started and were of course very much run down, so although they were very fit and brave, they were not in the best of health.

As we had no German connections, we were able to obtain first-hand information from German sources. One theory was that Germany's export trade is almost at a standstill, while her imports, particularly foodstuffs, are being obtained chiefly through Scandinavian countries, which are said to be offering German bills in this market to an extent in excess of demand.

Bankers with close German connections, however, state that the drop in the exchange rate has not affected Germany's export trade, and that her exports are still going on at a normal rate.

It is also stated that the German Government is not at all discouraged by the present situation, and that they are still confident of their ultimate success.

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.

Proclamations Further Amended.

The Proclamations made by His Excellency the Governor under the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance have been further amended as follows:—

(1) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates:—Cinchona bark, quinine and its salts;

Metal cylinders such as are used for containing compressed oxygen or hydrogen.

(2) That the heading "Oil, blast-furnace (except creosote and cresoteoil), in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Creosote and cresoteoil (including blast-furnace oil) except wood tar oil (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates)."

(3) That the heading "Woolens and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern," in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Cloth of all kinds, manufactured of wool or hair (except khaki woollen cloth, the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates)."

(4) That the sub-heading "Harrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings in brine," in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the sub-heading "Fish of all kinds, whether cured, salted or fresh."

(5) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—Arrowroot.

As we never had to assault the place, as we had quite expected to do; we did not care much for their guns, and knew that, if we could get into the place with the bayonets, they would not have stood up to us, as their infantry was far inferior to ours. We had, however, a great respect for their machine guns, which had always been very well handled; in fact, nearly all our losses out here seem to have been caused by them.

With the fall of Garua our campaign in the northern Cameroons was practically finished and we all began hoping to get home. We had a very rough time for the last four months; the heat was intense, and while we were in the trenches we were often soaked to the skin by heavy rain. Both Europeans and natives were in rags, and there was not much European food to be had. Some companies had marched from the south, hundreds of miles through thick bush country, and the troops could not often get the food they were accustomed to. There were a good many cases of illness, especially among the Europeans, some of whom had been down for leave before the war started and were of course very much run down, so although they were very fit and brave, they were not in the best of health.

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Bankers with close German connections, however, state that the drop in the exchange rate has not affected Germany's export trade, and that her exports are still going on at a normal rate.

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CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

1st Sunday after Epiphany, 9th January, 1916. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Hymns: 76, 323, 318, 533, (Tune 4) and 551. Service: Marbecke. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Savage. Psalms: Crotch, Macfarren, Tiele, Turner. Te Deum: Russell. Jones, Pye. Jubilate: Hayes. Hymns: 78, 72. "God Save the King." Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Davy, Fymer, Wallace. Magnificat: Tiele 1st morning. Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 438, 30, 34.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—3rd Sunday after Xmas, 9th January 1916. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins 11 a.m. Hymn: 105. Responses: Ferial. Venite: 9th Day. Psalms: Crotch. Crotch-Tanergal-Hiles-Turner. Te Deum: St. Jude. Benediction: Langdon. Hymns: 106-579-107. National Anthem. Evensong 6 p.m. Hymns: 109. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Davy, Fymer, Ousley. Magnificat: W. A. Chant. No. 338. Nunc Dimittis: W. A. Chant. No. 376. Hymn: 17-123-563 (Last verse in unison). Vesper Hymn: National Anthem.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services. Morning 11. Hymns: 123, 533, 53 Psalm: 57. Evening 6. Hymns: 361, 219, 123, 249. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedders Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching, Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture, Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Service 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen ealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

German Marks Drop to the Lowest Point Ever Quoted in U.S.

New York, Dec. 2.—Further depreciation in marks here to-day to the lowest rates ever quoted, drew renewed attention to the anomalous economic conditions, which are said to prevail within the German empire.

Demand bills on Berlin and Hamburg, as well as other German centers, fell to 78 1/2 cents, with cables at 78 1/2 cents, as against 80 1/2 and 80 1/2 cents a week ago, and 81 1/2 and 81 1/2 early in November.

On the basis of to-day's quotations, marks, ordinarily worth 25 cents here, have fallen to 19 1/2 cents, which represents a discount of over 20 per cent from the normal rates of exchange. In substance, it required slightly more than 5 marks to-day to meet the valuation of an American dollar, whereas a little more than 4 marks formerly sufficed.

Dealers in exchange were unable to advance any definite reason for the steady decline in the value of German currency, mainly because of their inability to obtain first-hand information from German sources. One theory was that Germany's export trade is almost at a standstill, while her imports, particularly foodstuffs, are being obtained chiefly through Scandinavian countries, which are said to be offering German bills in this market to an extent in excess of demand.

Bankers with close German connections, however, state that the drop in the exchange rate has not affected Germany's export trade, and that her exports are still going on at a normal rate.

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HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander O.W. Beck.

With R.N. at the Marine Court this morning P.O. Moore (Reserve) charged Chan Lai, master of the steam launch Kung Wo, with unlawfully carrying 19 passengers on board his launch in excess of the number allowed by his licence on the 2nd inst.

Defendant pleaded guilty. P.O. Moore stated that he was crossing from Hongkong to Yau-mai on the launch, and as the launch was crowded he counted the passengers in the presence of the coxswain; there were 156 not counting children in arms, reckoning every two children as one passenger. The licence allowed 137 only.

Defendant stated that he did not think he had any passengers in excess, although many jumped on board before leaving.

His Worship:—No steps are taken by the Company to keep within the limits of their licence by a gate and tickets at the pier, and there being previous convictions recorded against the defendant, I fine him \$100 or in default, two months' hard labour.

P. C. Edward Willis charged Chan Hing-lee, boatman, with unlawfully moving about the Harbour during prohibited hours on the 3th inst. A fine of \$20 was imposed.

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SHARE MARKET.

Quotations.

Up to the Minute:—

Douglas's—\$114, buyers.

Indo-China (Combined).—\$174, sales.

Indo-China's (Preferred).—\$55.

Shanghai Dicks.—Tia. 60, buyers.

Kung Yit, \$150, buyers.

Kung Yit, \$154, buyers.

Cements—\$12.30, buyers.

Tramways—\$54, buyers.

On the 8th at 12.25.—The anticyclone is still central over S. Japan.

Pressure has decreased moderately over N. China, and slightly along the south

PUBLIC AUCTION
GEO. P. LAMMERT.AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKERTHE Undersigned has received
instruction to sell by Pub-
lic Auction onTUESDAY
the 11th January 1915
commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 9, Praya East
(For account of the concerned)
112 packages containing
324 Sea-Grass Rockers
123 packages containing
440 Sea-Grass Rockers
23 packages containing
116 Sea-Grass Rockers
174 packages containing
348 Sea-Grass Rockers
On view from Friday the 7th
inst.Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing
for permission to do so to the
Captain Superintendent of Police,
at least 48 hours before the in-
tended hour of departure, giving
name, nationality, age, sex,
height and occupation of the
applicant, and stating the name
of the steamer or other vessel or
the hour of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave.
Applicants should apply in person
for their passes at the Central
Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong 9th. July, 1915.

NOTICES

KEROSENE OIL

We guarantee all kerosene oil
sold by us to be pure and
undiluted.

Present price:—

"COMET."

\$4.75 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.95 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)
KWONG YUEN,
91 Des Voeux Road, West

NOTICE

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.		
1:00 A.M. to 1:00 A.M.	Every 15 Mins.	15 Mins.
1:15 A.M. to 1:15 A.M.	"	15 Mins.
1:30 A.M. to 1:30 A.M.	"	15 Mins.
1:45 A.M. to 1:45 A.M.	"	15 Mins.
2:00 A.M. to 2:00 A.M.	"	15 Mins.
2:15 A.M. to 2:15 A.M.	"	15 Mins.
2:30 A.M. to 2:30 A.M.	"	15 Mins.
2:45 A.M. to 2:45 A.M.	"	15 Mins.
3:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.	"	15 Mins.
NIGHT CARS.		
1:00 P.M. to 1:00 P.M.	Every 15 Mins.	15 Mins.
1:15 P.M. to 1:15 P.M.	"	15 Mins.
1:30 P.M. to 1:30 P.M.	"	15 Mins.
1:45 P.M. to 1:45 P.M.	"	15 Mins.
2:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M.	"	15 Mins.
2:15 P.M. to 2:15 P.M.	"	15 Mins.
2:30 P.M. to 2:30 P.M.	"	15 Mins.
2:45 P.M. to 2:45 P.M.	"	15 Mins.
3:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.	"	15 Mins.
SUNDAYS.		
1:00 A.M. to 1:00 A.M.	Every 15 Mins.	15 Mins.
1:15 A.M. to 1:15 A.M.	"	15 Mins.
1:30 A.M. to 1:30 A.M.	"	15 Mins.
1:45 A.M. to 1:45 A.M.	"	15 Mins.
2:00 A.M. to 2:00 A.M.	"	15 Mins.
2:15 A.M. to 2:15 A.M.	"	15 Mins.
2:30 A.M. to 2:30 A.M.	"	15 Mins.
2:45 A.M. to 2:45 A.M.	"	15 Mins.
3:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.	"	15 Mins.
3:15 P.M. to 3:15 P.M.	"	15 Mins.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.		

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR MILK

IS

MILK.

WE USE

NO PRESERVATIVE.

1-SENDER 34-DATE 1-NUMBER 1-REMARKS

option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on **FIXED DEPOSIT** at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Commercial Street, Singapore.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their share report dated January 7, state:—
Our market continues very active and a considerable business has been transacted, particularly in Shipping and Rubber Stocks, both of which show substantial rises on the week.
Rex Silver is quoted at 26½ per oz. for ready.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/11½ T.T., on Shanghai 74½ T.T. and at 75½ for 3d/s bills.
Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have sold at \$300 and at \$305 and close firm at the former rate. London quotes £73 sellers.
Marine Insurances.—Cantons are wanted at \$415. Unions at \$910. There are sellers of North China; s: The 1831 and Yanyizao at \$280 ex 73.
Fire Insurances.—China Fires are in demand at \$152 after sales at the rate, and Hongkong Fires have improved from \$440 to \$445 buyers without finding any sellers.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
DIURETIC PILLS

A. FLEMING, M.D., of the *Medical Department*,
 University of California, San Francisco, writes:
 "Martin's Apiol-Steel Diuretic Pills are
 the most effective and safe diuretic I have
 ever used. They are especially useful in
 the treatment of heart failure, hypertension,
 and other conditions in which fluid retention
 is a factor. They are also useful in the
 treatment of edema, and in the treatment
 of chronic kidney disease."

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
DIURETIC PILLS

NOTICES.



AN IDEAL DRINK FOR
SUMMER MONTHS

**WHITEWAY'S
CYDER**

SWEET OR DRY.

As supplied to all the leading London Hotels
and Clubs, such as the Savoy, Claridge's, the Berkeley,
Trocadero, Hyde Park, Royal Automobile,
Raleigh and Conservative Clubs.

SOLE AGENTS:

**H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.**



**BENGER'S
is NATURAL
FOOD—**

entirely free from any
chemical substance
whatsoever.

It is different from all
other foods in being
scientifically combined
with natural digestive
principles.

Benger's Food

is prepared for child, invalid, or aged person, with fresh
new milk, and in course of preparation, both the Food
and the milk are partially digested, as desired.

This unique feature enables Benger's Food to be
assimilated under almost all conditions of illness and
digestive disorder.

The composition of Benger's Food is known
to and approved by Doctors throughout the world.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.
An interesting booklet, explaining how Benger's Food
is prepared, and how it is used, may be obtained from the
BENGER'S FOOD LTD., OTTER WORKS, MANCHESTER, ENGL.
Branch Office: STONEY CLAYDON, 111, ST. STREET,
HONGKONG.



NUBIAN
LIQUID WATERPROOF
BLACKING

East-Pointing. No Brushing required.
Applied with sponge or brush to leather. Gives an instantaneous brilliant
black and elastic polish, which lasts a week or of dry weather. Most
valuable of all shoe polish. Does not injure leather or soil
clothing. Obtainable from NUBIAN MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., LONDON, S.W. 2, ENGL.

THE Motor Ship.
"TONGKING."

having arrived, Consignees of
cargo are hereby informed that
their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valu-
ables, are being landed and stored
at their risk into the hazard-
ous and/or extra hazardous
Godown of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon,
and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged
goods are to be left in the
godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on Friday, 14th
instant at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented
within FIFTEEN DAYS of the
steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the Go-
downs, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 14th instant
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

Bills of lading will be counter-
signed by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1916.

NOTICE
We have this day opened a
branch establishment in CAN-
TON. Our former agent Mr. G.E.
HUYGEN ceases to represent us.
W. A. HANNIBAL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916.

POST OFFICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Mo-
rocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and
the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape
D'Aguilar Radio-Telegraph Station—

Nellore Tongking

MAILS DUE.

Siberia, Ashuri, 8th Jan.
Siberia, Feiching, 8th Jan.
Australia, Eastern, 8th Jan.
Singapore, Mongara, 13th Jan.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSIANG, 8th Jan.
2 p.m.

Rangoon—Per ANNA, 8th Jan. 3 p.m.
Straits, Borneo, Siam, and Calcutta—Per
CEYLON M., 8th Jan. 4 p.m.

Shanghai, and North China
(Europe via Siberia)—Per
CHENAN, 8th Jan. 5 p.m.

Shanghai, B.P.O. Wednesday, 13th Jan.
Straits—Per ASIA M., 8th Jan. 5 p.m.
Chinwangtao—Per TSINGTAO M., 8th
Jan. 5 p.m.

Haihow & Haiphong—Per LOKSANG,
8th Jan. 5 p.m.

Shanghai, N. China, & Japan via Kobe—
Per KUISANG, 8th Jan. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Chinwangtao—Per ALBANA, 9th Jan.
9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow—Per TAN-
PER-DALIN M., 9th Jan. 9
a.m.

MONDAY 10th Jan.

United States, South Ameri-
ca & Canada via San Francisco
and U. Kingdom via Canada—
Per ARAKAN, 10th Jan. 11
a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per HOPSANG,
10th Jan. 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 11th Jan.

Chinwangtao—Per YEN MARU, 11th Jan.
11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and
Europe via Siberia—Per
S.C.—Per CALCOMA MARU,
11th Jan. 1 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow—Per HAI-
TAN, 11th Jan. 1 p.m.

Straits, India via Calcutta—Per FOCK-
SANG, 11th Jan. 2 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per CHENHUA, 11th
Jan. 3 p.m.

Shanghai North China and
Europe via Siberia—Per
ANBU, 11th Jan. 3 p.m.

(Shanghai B.P.O. Saturday, 13th Jan.)

Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Borneo,
Ceylon, Adelaide, Western
Australia, India, Aden, Egypt
& Europe—Per ATHROS,
11th Jan. 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, 13th Jan.

Straits, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town,
Madagascar & U. Kingdom—Per
MISHIMA M., 13th Jan. 9 p.m.

Shanghai & North China
(Europe via Siberia)—Per
SINKIANG, 13th Jan. 3 p.m.

(Shanghai B.P.O. Monday 17th Jan.)

FRIDAY, 14th Jan.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per HITACHI M.,
14th Jan. 3 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow—Per HAI-
CHING, 14th Jan. 1 p.m.

TIDE TABLE.

From 2nd to 8th Jan., 1916.

Day	Month	High Water	Low Water
Jan	2	10.15	4.15
Jan	3	10.15	4.15
Jan	4	10.15	4.15
Jan	5	10.15	4.15
Jan	6	10.15	4.15
Jan	7	10.15	4.15
Jan	8	10.15	4.15

in morning, a afternoon.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fondle Haddocks, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Noble
by George William Cade Barnett at 11, Ice House
Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

SHIPPING-NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Ceylon Maru, Jap. ss. 3,353, Taino, 7th
Jan.—Moy, 1st Jan. Gen.—N.Y.

Panang Maru, Jap. ss. 1,690, Kishiki,
8th Jan.—Moy, 2nd Jan. Gen.—
N.Y.

Kanai, Fr. ss. 743, Mowala, 8th Jan.—
Haiphong, Gen.—Marty.

Tsingtao Maru, Jap. ss. 2,510, H. Taka-
shima, 7th Jan.—Chinwangtao,
Coal—D. & Co.

Kathamba, Br. ss. 4,103, C.G. Smith, 7th
Jan.—Manila, 6th Jan. Gen.—T.
S. & Co.

Nellore, Br. ss. 4,770, A. King, 8th Jan.—
Bombay, Gen.—P. & O.S.S. Co.

DEPARTED.

Jan. 7.

Bureau Maru for Mofu
Mascara for Kohabong
Chongra for K'wang-shan via Macao
Jongking for Kobe via Shanghai
Kashing for Swatow
Haiman for Fuchow via Swatow
Chingchow for Port Finservail
Yel Maru for Canto

CLEARANCES AT THE
HARBOUR OFFICE.

Jan. 7.

Saigon Maru for Bombay via Singapore
Quarta for Bangkok
Kiyo Maru for China via Mofu
Jan. 8.
Lokwang for Haiphong via Haiphong
Tikbang for Mofu via Shanghai
Chuan Maru for Gunbon
Prometens for Bangkok
Tsingtao Maru for Chinwangtao
Yuenang for Manila
Ana Maru for Singapore
Ceylon Maru for Calcutta via Singapore
Human for Amoy
Kahina Ma. for Mofu

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. Nellore from Bombay etc.—
Osborne, L.Y. Cho, Miss L.S. Meneth, Miss
Sella, Rev. Norton, Mrs. Foulds, Mrs. H.
Lachlan, Miss Martin, SS. Murray, Taylor,
Mrs. Blagg, Mr. & Mrs. Bak, Shokun, W.
M. K. Sear, & D. Allan, T. M. Hair, Mrs.
Fong, Bea, Sent, Son, How, Leong, B.
Olsen, Miss Arnold, Mackellar, A. H.
Black.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on the 1st Dec., 1915.
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

Type	1st Dec.	1st Dec.
Tyran	107.00	107.00
Tyran	107.00	107.00
Tyran	107.00	107.00
Tyran	107.00	107.00
Tyran	107.00	107.00
Tyran	107.00	107.00
Tyran	107.00	107.00
Tyran	107.00	107.00
Tyran	107.00	107.00
Tyran	107.00	107.00

Consumption of water in the City and Hill
District in millions and decimals of millions during the
month of Nov., 1915.

Consumption — 13,44 13,30 in millions
Estimated — 13,44 13,30 in millions
Population — 259,222 264,819

Consumption per
head per day — 52.6 52.6 gallons
Constant supply in all districts during November
1915. Service to houses in Kowloon districts dis-
connected from Elder Main and supply given
by public street fountains only during November
1915.

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and
decimals of millions during the month of Nov., 1915.

Consumption — 15,41 15,41 in millions
Estimated — 15,41 15,41 in millions
Population — 259,222 264,819

Consumption per
head per day — 59.6 59.6 gallons
Constant supply in all districts during November
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Estimated — 15,41 15,41 in millions
Population — 259,222 264,819

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast
for to-morrow will be found
on a Second Extra.

On the 7th, at 11.45—The anticyclone
has weakened. It is now central over S.
Japan.

Pressure has decreased considerably
over N. China and slightly from Japan
to Indo-China. It is nearly stationary
over the Philippines.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along
the east coast of China, and moderate
monsoon over the N. China Sea.

Haiphong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.53 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1. Hongkong and Neighbour-
hood. — N.E. wind,
moderate to strong.

2. Formosa Channel. — N.E.
wind, moderate to strong.

3. South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Lamoo. — The same
as No. 1.

4. South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Hainan. — East
winds, moderate to light.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
7th January, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Westcott 6a 30.10 wvw 3

Kowloon 6a 30.10 wvw 3

Tokio 6a 30.10 wvw 3

Kobe 6a 30.10 wvw 3

Nagasaki 6a 30.10 wvw 3

Kyushu 6a 30.10 wvw 3

Osaka 6a 30.10 wvw 3

Kobe 6a 30.10 wvw 3

Kyushu 6a 30.10 wvw 3

Osaka 6a 30.10 wvw 3

Kobe 6a 30.10 wvw 3

Kyushu 6a 30.10 wvw 3

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Osaka 6a 30.10 wvw 3

Kobe 6a 30.10 wvw 3

Kyushu 6a 30.10 wvw 3

Osaka 6a 30.10 wvw 3

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or
about the DATES named—

For SHANGHAI, Mofu, Nellore, To Sail On, Remarks
Kobe and Yoko- Capt. A. M. King } daylight } Freight
hama. } 9th Jan. } & Passage

SHANGHAI, Mofu, Mongara, about } Freight
Kobe and Yoko- Capt. F. H. S. Stone } 13th Jan. } & Passage
hama. } R.N.R.

L'DON & Bombay, Novara, 3 p.m. } Freight
via Spore, Pang, Capt. H. R. Hether- } 14th Jan. } & Passage
Cbo, Port Said & ington R.N.R.

LONDON & Bom- Kashmir, 3 p.m. } Freight
bay via Singapore, Capt. F. H. S. Stone } 28th Jan. } & Passage
Penang, Colombo, Port Said, and
Marseilles.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. V. D. Parr,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 8th January, 1916.

TO SAIL.

THE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE. (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

THE Steamship.

"KATHLAMBA,"

6,382 tons, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, 12th
January, 1916.

For freight and further particulars apply to
THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1916.

CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd.

OPERATING
S.S. "CHINA," 10,200 TONS,

FUTURE SAILINGS.

S.S. CHINA February 12, 1916.
S.S. CHINA April 14, 1916.
S.S. CHINA June 21, 1916.

BETWEEN HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI.